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MERCHANT MARINE LAW COMES INTO PROMINENCE AGAIN

Japanese Opposition to Shipping Act Develops and Certain Labor Groups Attack Bill—Republicans Defend Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The United States shipping law, rushed through Congress in the closing days of the session recently ended, is coming into prominence in many quarters, the principal current developments regarding it being reported hostility of Japan to the act, on the ground that it is going to hamper Japanese trade; a declaration by Jonathan Bourne Jr., speaking in behalf of the Republican Party, to the effect that the law will not be amended in the interest of foreign competitors; and the undercurrent of opposition to the bill as a whole on the part of certain influential Labor organizations in this country, which may develop into an attack on the Shipping Board's recently announced sales plan.

Lloyd Register figures, according to a statement made public yesterday, show that the United States merchant marine is now only 2,300,000 tons less than that of Great Britain, but that British tonnage will probably increase more rapidly than that of this country. The United States, however, will probably for several years to come be Great Britain's greatest competitor for trade routes, and the arrangement just made by the Hamburg-American Line is likely to add to this country's resources. Japanese shipping and trading circles are said to be much concerned over the shipping act, which, they believe, aimed at the exclusion of Japanese and British ships from American waters. Several Japanese steamship companies, it is said, will carry on an active campaign against the law.

Law Defended

Jonathan Bourne Jr., president of the Republican Publicity Association, declares that the shipping act will not be amended by reason of the opposition of foreign interests. He asserts that "certain Japanese shipbuilders having this view, canceled their decision to build an aggregate of 1,000,000 tons of shipping" because of the law, and that this "indicates a pretty healthy sign that the national Republican Legislature put over a big thing" in passing the bill. His statement charges the Democratic Party with "squandering money in multiples of millions so that favored contracts were enguiled in the taxpayers' gold," but admits that the merchant marine was built up. Japan he accuses of a relentless plan against American commerce, to charge extortionate rates for carrying American goods, and remarks that "Japan . . . must do the best she can, but the Jones law stands."

Meanwhile, however, opposition to the law is arising in the United States on the ground that it favors shipping interests at the expense of the general public.

The railway brotherhoods, though naturally they have been most interested in measures affecting land transportation, have looked upon the Jones act with considerable suspicion, partly because they felt that so important a bill should not have been put through Congress so quickly and partly because of the criticisms made of the bill by John P. Nugent (D.), Senator from Idaho, who made a brilliant attack upon it when it was under discussion.

Criticism of Act

Liberal and progressive groups have also subjected the act to considerable criticism, and it is possible that the entire sales policy of the government in the disposition of surplus war supplies and articles acquired for use during the war may be threshed out at some length. Capper's Weekly, organ of Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, has recently made some criticisms of the sale of goods to dealers in large quantities instead of to the public at retail; and although this phase of the administration's policies has not been discussed to date, it seems probable that it will come more into prominence as time goes on.

Senator Nugent's criticisms of the shipping bill were that it provided for the sale of 2000 government-built ships at a loss approximately of \$1,000,000,000; that under it the government's expense of \$170,000,000 in building shipyards would be largely sacrificed; and, further, that the testimony of John Barton Payne before the Committee on Commerce had shown that after paying out some \$60,000,000 for insurance and repairs, the government's profit from its shipping, in 1919, was \$166,000,000.

The Searchlight, a journal of critical comment on Congressional activities, asserts that the objects of the bill are "to get the government out of the shipbuilding and ship-operating business at any cost" and "to induce private American capital to go into the shipping business."

Government Risk

It protests, however, against a provision of the act which, it asserts, requires the government to take the risk and expense of establishing new steamship lines, "until" in the lan-

guage of the act itself, "the business is developed so that such vessels may be sold on satisfactory terms and the service maintained, or until it shall appear within a reasonable time that such line cannot be made self-sustaining."

The railroad brotherhoods and other organizations have protested against the granting of privileges to railroads, under the transportation act, which are not granted to other lines of business, and the opinion of certain persons who have examined the shipping act, including representatives of the brotherhoods, is that the privileges given private ship owners and operators are fully as great as those accorded to the railroads. One Massachusetts representative is credited with having asserted before the shipping bill was enacted that any man who voted against it should be considered an affiliated agent of the British Lloyds.

Sale of Supplies

The criticisms in Capper's Weekly against the sale of surplus army goods to dealers instead of to the public, it is expected, will be strongly reinforced as the facts become known. It was originally the War Department's plan to sell surplus food supplies back to the packers and other companies, and a high official of the department's sales organization even excused it by saying that the public would not buy army goods because they were not attractively packed. The great success of the army food sales, when finally they were opened to the general public, completely disposed of any such remarks.

Although large numbers of automobiles were left on the government's hands at the end of the war, and there were many calls for them at the War Department, they were not put on the market, lest the market price of automobiles sold by private corporations be broken. Instead, an arrangement was mapped out whereby the most useful and desirable machines were taken back by their makers, while others were eventually distributed among other government agencies and the states; of the entire number owned by the government, a small percentage was ultimately sold at auction, but these cars were for the most part not very serviceable.

It is the criticism of Capper's Weekly that, instead of making surplus army goods available to the general public, dealers and speculators were given an opportunity to reap a harvest. Liberal and Labor groups have contended that certain government officials, including members of Congress, who have insisted that they stood for the public welfare and against class legislation, have actually countenanced operations which have benefited greatly the trading and speculating classes, without any corresponding benefit to the public as a whole.

SITUATION CRITICAL IN UPPER SILESIA

German Press Alleges That Poles Contemplate Seizing Plebiscite Area Before Voting Takes Place—Disturbances Increase

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin
BERLIN, Germany (Friday).—Disturbances in Upper Silesia, notably in Katowitz, where French troops have recently been in conflict with the local population, extending to combats between the Germans and the Poles, are taking place in many districts. The German press alleges that Poland contemplates seizing the area before the plebiscite can be held there.

Public excitement in Berlin is now very great. It has been reported that 2000 Polish troops have crossed the frontier and are marching on Katowitz.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin
BERLIN, Germany (Saturday).—According to the "Berliner Tageblatt," the situation in Upper Silesia has grown worse. Fierce fighting took place during the night between the German police and armed people, in which were serious casualties. German newspapers criticize the French troops, alleging that they decline to protect German civilians and their property.

Strict Measures Taken

BERLIN, Germany (Friday).—General Gattéy of the French Army, sent to Katowitz by General Lerond, head of the inter-allied commission in Upper Silesia, has ordered the state of siege proclaimed in Katowitz, maintaining with the utmost severity, says a message to the "Vossische Zeitung" from Katowitz.

Addressing the leading authorities in the city, including the prefect of police, the chief of the security police and trade union leaders, General Gattéy, after reproaching them for failure to observe the undertakings of their representatives, is quoted as having declared:

"Our patience has reached its limit; we will make no further concessions. Before I take the severe measure of martial law, I deem it necessary to warn you of the consequences which may be entailed for your families and your state. We are here solely to maintain order and will do so despite all opposition. I trust you will help me, but I must point out that if the disorders recur, I will take you as hostages. Whoever is in the streets after 8 p.m. risks his life."

MINERS' STRIKE IN BRITAIN EXPECTED

Government Warns Public to Stock Coal in View of Stoppage at Mines—Threatened Deadlock in Electrical Trades

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Saturday).—The rapidly approaching crisis in the coal industry has resulted in an appeal being issued to the public to save and stock coal for the coming winter, as a miners' strike is considered inevitable.

In the next few days, the miners will commence balloting on the question of a national strike to enforce their demands for an increase of 28 per cent, combined with a reduction of 14s. 2d. in the price of domestic coal. Sir Robert Horne, president of the Board of Trade, says that the threatened strike is to take place only because Labor considers that coal owners have refused to stop "bleeding the coal consumers." He stated that this was an entire misconception, as the Coal Mines Emergency Act provides that coal-owners will get only the profits they are entitled to under the act, and surplus profits, large or small, will not go to the coal owner but to the Exchequer to effect a reduction of taxes, thus benefiting the whole country.

National Conference Plans

The coal output today is 25 per cent less than in 1913, or nearly 80,000,000 tons reduction in output, while wages have increased 217 per cent, as compared with a rise in prices of commodities to miners of 140 per cent. The British Commonwealth Union in a circular states that this is the worst case of profiteering yet revealed.

The national conference on September 2 will fix the date for tendering notices of the strike, and probably the notices will expire at the latest on September 20. An important meeting will be held at Wrexham on Monday, when Robert Smillie and Frank Hodges, the miners' leaders, will speak.

Considerable importance is attached to the meeting of the triple alliance of miners, railwaymen and transport workers' unions on August 31, at which the miners will seek the cooperation of the transport workers and railwaymen. The other unions are not likely to be unanimous in regard to the pledge for support, and the triple alliance will probably endeavor to open negotiations with the government to arrive at some compromise.

Electrical Trades Deadlock

If the threatened lockout notices in the electrical trades are enforced, they will be confined to members of the electrical trade union, but the effect would inevitably involve thousands of other industries until a widespread lockout would result. The national Federation of General Workers is greatly concerned about the prospect and has issued a protest. The issue consists in determining whether the employers or the workmen shall employ foremen. It arose from the appointment of a non-union foreman. The Labor Ministry is now considering the position and will probably intervene, since over 1,000,000 men are liable to be affected unless resumption of work takes place at Cammell, Laird & Co.'s works, where the strike has lasted six weeks.

Strong opposition has been foreshadowed in the event of a proposal being made that the Council of Action should become a permanent body of control for Labor. The mandate from the trade unions to the council to exercise executive powers applied only to one issue, that of peace with Russia and opposition to war measures. Some Labor leaders would like the council to tackle the problem of Ireland, but the Trade Union Congress parliamentary committee is already dealing with this.

BOLIVIA'S COMING ASSEMBLY ELECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Advices to the Bolivian legation in this city are that the new National Assembly in Bolivia will be elected in December next, and that it will convene promptly to determine whether the president shall be elected by the assembly or by direct vote of the people. At the beginning of its sessions the assembly will sit as a constitutional convention. The members are elected for four years and for the first year of the term will consider constitutional questions. The British Government, the legation asserts, has instructed the British minister at La Paz to recognize the new Bolivian régime.

LISBON JUDGE ATTACKED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LISBON, Portugal (Saturday).—A fresh attempt against one of the judges of the Social Defense tribunal took place on Friday in the center of Lisbon. The object of attack was Judge Porto, who was fired at three times by a Syndicalist 19 years of age, one of the bullets striking the judge's neck. The assailant was immediately arrested.

DISPUTES CONTINUE IN ITALIAN INDUSTRY

London Times News Service
ROME, Italy (August 19).—The dock strike, which began at Naples and was spreading to other ports and threatening the Labor organizations having been granted the further exclusive privilege they demanded in unloading certain cargoes. Trouble in this quarter is thus averted for the time being. On the other hand, there are signs of what may be serious trouble in the meat industry.

The men are making further economic claims, but the masters plead the impossibility of increasing their wages, on the ground that the economic level has been reached and passed. While the industry was working for the state in wartime, anything was possible, but now, in face of the price of coal and raw materials, and of foreign competition, a strict balance-sheet of receipts and expenditure is the sole criterion and further increase of expenditure is impossible.

Both sides are at present immovable and the men have decided to begin their policy of obstruction tomorrow, in which case the masters may order a lockout. The moment of decision for continuance or noncontinuance of the industry would seem to have arrived. It was inevitable in face of the unceasing demands for an increase of wages.

MESOPOTAMIA IN UNSETTLED STATE

British War Office Describes Difficulties of Troops in Reducing Arab Rebels to Order—Punitive Measures Taken

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Saturday).—The War Office has issued the following communiqué regarding the situation in Mesopotamia: "Latest reports from Mesopotamia show that there has been little change in the situation. The Bakuba area is still in revolt as far north as the neighborhood of Khairkin. Defenses have been established at the Bakuba railway bridge and other points and a column has been sent to clear up the situation. The British military police station at Sakia, 25 miles south of Kifri, is invested.

"West of Baghdad, on the Middle Euphrates, an armored car section, which was fired on en route from Feijuh, has made its way through to Baghdad. The Baghdad-Feijuh railway has been tampered with, but no serious damage has been done. The railway from Hillah to Baghdad is now secured at both ends by lines of blockhouses.

"In the Hillah area a column withdrawn from blockhouse construction is carrying out punitive measures. Defenses are also being constructed around Baghdad itself. The weather has impeded the operations considerably and the unusual lowness of the river has rendered difficult the maintenance of communications and the supply services by water."

The Secretary of State for India has received the following telegram from the acting civil commissioner at Baghdad: "Capt. W. T. Wrigley, assistant political officer at Shahraban, Capt. J. T. Bradford, commandant of the Levies, Serat-Maj. Newton, of the Dorsets, and Serat-Instructor N. L. Nisbett, of the district police, have been killed in action at Shahraban after three days' most gallant defense of the levy barracks against rebels. E. L. Buchanan, assistant irrigation officer at Shahraban has also been killed. His wife, who was with him, was captured but is reported in safety and well treated, but no news is forthcoming as to her child, which is believed to be with her."

RECEIVERSHIP ASKED FOR BROTHERHOOD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
COLUMBUS, Ohio.—Appointment of a receiver for the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and an accounting and distribution of the Brotherhood's trust fund, estimated at \$10,000,000, is asked in a suit filed in Franklin County courts by B. B. Callahan, president of the Columbus Yardmen's Association. The suit was brought by Callahan as an individual policy holder, but in effect is action on the part of the Chicago Yardmen's Association, the insurgent organization which participated in the recent strike of yardmen. There are 145,000 members of the outlaw organization, according to the petition, which estimates its share in the trust fund at \$5,000,000. The petition asserts that all members of the Brotherhood expelled for participation in the alleged illegal strike have been deprived of a share in the trust fund which they helped to create.

AMBASSADOR'S DEPARTURE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Saturday).—Viscount Saito, the Japanese Ambassador, left Fenchurch Street station today on his return home to Japan, having completed his ambassadorial term at the Court of St. James. Many members of the Japanese colony in London were at the station to wish him good-bye.

ACTIVITY AMONG LIQUOR INTERESTS

Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League Leader Points at Political Situation in His State as Being Typical of the Entire Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—"Would-be nullifiers of the prohibition amendment are exceedingly active in every section of the United States as their only remaining hope lies in their effort to control the United States Congress and the state legislatures," said Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in commenting on the political situation in Massachusetts.

"The present political situation in Massachusetts is typical of what is going on in practically every state," he continued. "Anti-prohibition candidates are everywhere in evidence. For example, in the congressional district at present represented by Alvan T. Fuller of Malden we find at least three dry candidates in the Republican primaries (thus dividing the prohibition forces) and one 'beer and wine' candidate. Our friends should decide which dry candidate has the greatest political strength and concentrate on him, otherwise the drys may lose a vote in the next Congress."

"In many state senatorial and representative districts the issue is clean-cut. Senator Arthur W. Nason of Haverhill, who, after soliciting and receiving prohibition support last year, voted for the 2.75 per cent beer bill, is opposed by Representative Arthur P. Wadleigh of Merrimack, who has a good record. Mr. Nason seeks to defend his action on the ground that he was instructed by his district to vote for the beer bill. Many of the voters of his district, however, prefer to follow Governor Coolidge's reasoning and recall that in his veto message he said:

"We have had too much legislation by clamor, by tumult, by pressure. Representative government ceases when outside influence of any kind is substituted for the judgment of the representative. This does not mean that the opinion of constituents is to be ignored. It is to be weighed most carefully, for the representative must represent, but his oath provides that it must be 'faithfully and impartially' according to the best of his abilities and understanding, agreeably to the rules and regulations of the Constitution and laws." Opinions and instructions do not outmatch the Constitution. Against it they are void. It is an insult to any Massachusetts constituency to suggest that they were so intended. Instructions are not carried out unless carried out constitutionally. There can be no constitutional instruction to do an unconstitutional act."

"These legislative contests are typical of thousands of others all over the country and reflect the activity of the liquor advocates. The danger from the standpoint of prohibition lies in the fancied security of those who are friendly to it. Every friend of prohibition in Massachusetts and elsewhere, should do everything in his power to arouse and inform the electorate. For the first time the women will be able to take an active part in the election. Many a contest, however, will be settled in the primaries, and it may not be possible to speed up the machinery sufficiently to make it possible for the women to participate in the Massachusetts primaries which come on September 7, an unusually early date. Politicians, however, should remember that the women voters in subsequent elections will not favor those officials who seek to bring back the saloon and the brewery and all the political corruption which accompanies these vicious institutions."

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DRIVE TO INCREASE ARMY IS INDICATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The fact that Adjutant General Harris is reported to have indicated in a letter to a member of Congress that the United States Army is to be recruited to the maximum strength of 280,000 officers and men, is causing considerable comment here.

After prolonged hearings before congressional committees, the government's request for an appropriation amounting to practically \$1,000,000,000 to provide for an army of over a half million officers and men was denied and an appropriation allowed for an army of 175,000. The present army strength is about 156,000.

DELICATE PHASE IN ALLIED SITUATION

Probabilities of French Premier Going to Meet Mr. Lloyd George at Lucerne—Franco-German Relations Are Strained

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Sunday).—Some displeasure is expressed because France is apparently left out of the interviews and negotiations at Lucerne, where Mr. Lloyd George proposes to see everybody but Alexander Millerand, the Premier. There is a determination not to allow Germany to profit by any division of the Allies and already there is talk of the possibility of another occupation of Frankfurt. Such a policy would indeed be dangerous for the Entente, and would destroy altogether the unity of its diplomatic front, already badly shaken. But the three made, and newspapers are trying to show that Germany is intriguing and refusing to fulfill her pledges.

The "Figaro" says that if Germany has not succeeded on the Russian side, she will now seek to separate the Allies at Lucerne, and it is not too soon to prepare for resistance. Hints of the same kind abound. Mr. Millerand has won one difficult diplomatic struggle, says the "Gaulois," and now he must win a second. It seems incredible, however, that Mr. Millerand will not be invited during the week to Lucerne.

Dr. Mayer's Office

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Sunday).—Today it was learned that the French Government has just given its approval to the nomination of Dr. Mayer von Kaufbeuren as Ambassador of Germany at Paris. Dr. Mayer, as chargé d'affaires, has exhibited considerable tact and made himself personally popular in official circles. The choice is a happy one, and, if the personal element counts in international politics, Dr. Mayer should be able to smooth away many troubles.

TRANSVAAL MINE DISPUTE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal (Saturday).—The "week-end" strike of engineers employed at the mine continues, and the situation is likely to become critical owing to the definite refusal of the Chamber of Mines to pay at the rate of time and a half for Sunday work performed by the few engineers who are allowed by their society to do the absolutely essential work during the week-end strike period.

POLISH MOVEMENT TO TRAP ARMY OF SOVIETS CONTINUES

Bolshevist Forces Pushed Back From Warsaw—Poles Sternly Contesting Advance Operations of the Enemy Near Lemberg

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Sunday).—The Polish encircling movement is still progressing and an unofficial report states that Brest-Litovsk has been captured.

The Polish military communiqué, dated August 19, states that the counter-offensive is developing very successfully. Pultusk has been taken by General Sikorski. "In this sector, we have taken over 3000 prisoners, 5 guns and 70 machine guns. In the southeast we have reached the line, north of Novo Minsk, Nazowiecki, Siedlce, Miedzyrzec and Slawatycze, taking 20 guns, a large quantity of war material and over 5000 prisoners. The fifty-eighth Bolshevik division has been totally defeated and the fifty-seventh badly beaten."

"In sector Kamionka, Busk, our counter-attack is in progress." The latest Bolshevik wireless military communiqué is dated August 20 and states that fierce fighting continues in the Plońsk and Ciechanów regions, and the troops are engaged westward of Vyszkoff and Stanislawów.

In the Brest-Litovsk region, fighting is proceeding on the line of the Western Bug River. In the Lvoff, or Lemberg region, the troops advanced, after capturing Gliniany village, to the line of villages east and southeast of Lvoff, capturing 300 prisoners and 20 guns. In Taropol and Buczacz regions Red troops have forced the river Strypa and advanced in a westerly direction.

An unofficial message states that the Polish troops have reached Brest-Litovsk. Six Red divisions are surrounded and 30,000 to 40,000 prisoners are expected. The message concluded by stating that Bolshevik headquarters have been transferred to Smolensk.

Bolshevist Terms

Soviet Representative Issues Conditions Presented to Poles

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Saturday).—The terms, submitted to Poland at the Tarnobrzeg conference by the chairman, Mr. Danilchensky, and signed by George Tchitcherine, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, dated Moscow, August 19, have been issued here by Leo Kamenef, the Soviet representative. They are prefaced by a declaration of the recognition of the full independence and sovereign rights of Poland, and, in summary, consist of the following:

1. Russia and the Ukraine recognize the independence of the Polish republic and its full right to establish its own form of government.
2. Russia and the Ukraine renounce any form of contribution.
3. The eastern frontier of Poland will be approximately that described in the note of Earl Curzon, the British Foreign Secretary, of July 11, but more territory will be given to Poland, east of Bialystok and Cholm.
4. The Polish republic must reduce all armed forces, without exception, to 50,000, and their command and administrative personnel to 10,000. These armed forces will be supplemented with a civic militia, constituted of workers, and destined to preserve order and the population's security.
5. Demobilization shall commence immediately after the signing of the treaty and be completed within one month.
6. Poland will keep the arms and war matériel necessary for these armed forces. All surplus munitions will be given over to Russia one month after signature of the preliminary treaty.
7. Poland will cease the production of arms and war matériel and commence demobilization of war industries.
8. Poland must not permit the entry into her territory, or receive from foreign states, any help in soldiers, horses, arms, and war matériel, and must not tolerate on its territory any organization hostile to Russia and her allies.
9. Hostilities will cease 72 hours after signature of the treaty, the armies remaining on the line occupied at that moment, but not east of the line indicated in Earl Curzon's note of July 11. The Polish army will retire 50 versts west of the Russian and Ukrainian army. The intermediate zone is declared neutral, with Polish administration under control of mixed commissions and special commissions constituted by the trade unions.
10. Parallel with Polish demobilization, Russian troops will retire to the rear so that only 200,000 men remain adjacent to the neutral area.
11. Poland must reconstitute to the regions formerly occupied, the railways, postal and telegraphic material, agricultural and industrial machinery, and other property taken away by the Polish Army, and reconstruct the destroyed bridges.
12. Poland must establish by law, distribution of land gratis, in the first place, to families of Polish citizens killed, wounded or disabled in connection with the war.
13. Poland gives to Russia the right to free transit for men and

goods through its territory inasmuch as the railway, Volkovsk, Bialystok, Grajewo shall remain in full possession and control of the Russian Republic.

14. Poland must grant complete political and military amnesty.

15. Immediately after signature of the treaty, Poland must publish the same. Likewise all documents concerning the war between Poland and Russia, and Russia and the Ukraine.

Mission to Baltic States

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Saturday)—A special mission, consisting of the Earl of Clanwilliam, George Lambert, M. P., Richard Tilden Smith, and a staff left London on Friday en route for Kovno and the Baltic states. This mission will study the true position of these countries financially and industrially, with a view to their closer commercial relations with Great Britain.

Georgia Threatened

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The Georgian legation informs the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that it has received a radio message from the Georgian Foreign Office reporting an alarming concentration of Red forces of Soviet Azerbaijan near the Georgian frontier as follows: "Red army detachments are concentrating near the Georgian frontier at Akatafer, having occupied the district of the neutral zone. The Georgian Government addressed a protest to the Soviet Government of Azerbaijan about this; our government was told by the Soviets of Baku that the move of the Soviet troops aims at a certain plan in regard to Armenia."

"The Georgian Government established that, in both cases, the hostile action of Azerbaijan is a threat of few complications, bloodshed, and war." The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is also informed that it is learned from private sources from Georgia that the chief of the Bolshevik legation in Tiflis, Mr. Kyroff, declared that he disliked the Bourgeois atmosphere of Georgia and is therefore leaving.

Future of Vilna

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed by a high authority that the Bolsheviks still occupy Vilna and the country to the southeast. The Bolshevik army staff has removed to Grodno, and all administrative work at Vilna has been handed over to Lithuania. Mr. Kapszukas and Mr. Alexa, in charge of the Bolshevik propaganda bureau, are still at Vilna, but are becoming more discredited daily. Their influence has no foundation with the population, which is steadily becoming more anti-Bolshevik.

Doubt was expressed to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor as to Poland's continued acquiescence to Vilna remaining Lithuanian. It is felt by the Lithuanian authorities that Poland will again attack them, should the present offensive terminate with a victory to the Polish armies.

On inquiry in Polish quarters, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that undoubtedly Vilna and the surrounding country, if not attached to Poland, should constitute an independent community, as the largest percentage of inhabitants were Polish and not Lithuanian.

Exaggerated Reports

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Sunday)—That there has been some exaggeration of the Polish successes appears probable from a careful survey of the situation available today. The Bolshevik army was composed above all of cavalry, which had advanced too far, and when the Poles recovered themselves, the cavalry simply turned round.

It is likely that prisoners and a little war material has been left in the hands of the Poles, who, having lost contact with the enemy, will be well advised to organize their present positions. Stabilization is a prudent word which is frequently employed in French councils to the Poles. Indeed there is some fear of the Bolsheviks now turning again.

The danger is that the Poles, with their new ardor, will prolong the fighting and refuse to proceed with the negotiations of Minsk. In fact, while England is believed to have again advised an armistice, there are important French journals which demand rejection of all terms which entail disarmament.

Warsaw Out of Danger

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Danger of the fall of Warsaw has passed, the Polish legation is informed by its government. The dispatch said the military situation was "improving constantly."

CHINESE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

COLUMBIA, Missouri—Word has been received here that the Chinese press conference in session at Canton has appointed a committee "to establish a school of journalism modeled upon the school of journalism at the University of Missouri, United States of America." Many graduates of the Missouri school have gone to newspapers of the Far East, in China and Japan.

CLOTHING CONCERNS INDICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CONCORD, New Hampshire—Indictments against nine New Hampshire concerns, for the most part clothing houses which sell on installment, for alleged violation of the anti-profiteering laws, have been returned by the federal grand jury after several weeks of investigation.

WARNING AGAINST OVERBUYING SUGAR

Department of Labor Advises Public Not to Buy Product for Hoarding as Run on the Market Would Raise Price

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—So eager are many persons to take advantage of the fall of price of sugar, which is now selling in some places as low as 14 cents a pound, and in Washington at 17 cents, that there are evidences that they are likely to overdo and again send the price up. Ever since there was a prospect of sugar going down many individual consumers have been buying in greater quantities than they needed, some of them in hundred-pound lots.

"Don't buy sugar for hoarding," is the warning of the Department of Labor. Ethelbert Stewart, who prepares the department's statistics concerning the changes in the price levels of food commodities from month to month, said:

"The bottom has dropped out of the sugar market. But with sugar selling at 17 and 18 cents in many cities I believe the falling market will continue. There is nothing to be gained by laying in large quantities of sugar now. Housewives should buy only to meet immediate needs."

While the retail prices of sugar are cheaper, wholesalers and manufacturers are said to be trying to hold up prices. Two of the big refineries are maintaining high prices, and two have withdrawn from the market temporarily.

It has been said that the present sugar crops are going to run behind the first estimates, but the Department of Agriculture recently announced that the increase in the United States sugar crop this year will be six pounds per person, the crop being equal to more than 22 pounds of sugar to every man, woman and child in the United States. The world is still short of sugar as compared with pre-war times, but the supply from all sources, which can now move freely, should prevent the United States from returning to the high prices of recent months.

Low Sugar Price Foreseen

Chicago City Committee Chairman Predicts Drop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—The price of sugar will be 10 or 11 cents per pound by the first of January, 1921, according to the statement of Russell J. Poole, secretary of the committee of the Chicago City Council which is investigating the high cost of living. Mr. Poole made this statement after completing an investigation of the charges that dealers in sugar were hoarding in order to keep the price up. In the last few days the wholesale price of sugar here has fallen from 11 to 12 cents on the pound.

Mr. Poole's report follows in part: "If consumers will begin now to buy as little sugar as they can get along with we will have 10-cent or 11-cent sugar by January 1, 1921, because of the following facts: There is at present no shortage of sugar. The present beet crop will be from 30 to 40 per cent larger than any ever produced in this country. California is now grinding sugar and Colorado, Utah, Wisconsin, Michigan and Illinois will begin grinding in October."

"The new Cuban crop will be harvested in December and it is estimated it will be about 4,000,000 tons, or three times the 1914 or last pre-war crop. From past experience it is my judgment that we will have 10 or 11-cent sugar by New Year's Day if consumers will be careful in their buying."

Other food prices have dropped here, especially on fruits and vegetables, and further reductions in prices are predicted by members of the Retail Grocers Association.

Sugar Profiteers Indicted

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Indictments charging the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, its officers and a number of other Salt Lake City and Ogden businessmen with profiteering in sugar, in violation of the Lever Act, have been returned by a federal grand jury which has been in secret session here since August 11. Bench warrants were issued for the arrest of those indicted.

Detroit Sugar Price Falls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

DETROIT, Michigan—Within two weeks sugar here has dropped from 27 cents at retail to 17 cents a pound, and wholesale sugar men admit the end is not yet in sight. Tightening of credit by banks, which made it impossible to hold hoards of sugar longer, is cited as the chief reason for the rapid decline. A decreased public consumption during the extraordinary high price level resulted in unusually large accumulations.

Wholesalers here, it is generally charged, held a meeting last week to consider a way in which this could be done. From the consumers' standpoint a disquieting feature is the fact that many tons of sugar in warehouses here is being withdrawn for shipment to Europe because of the fall in prices. To balance this, Canadian sugar is now permitted to cross the border freely and the Michigan beet sugar crop shows great promise for the fall.

BALLOON STATIONS PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

PORTLAND, Maine—Expenditure of upward of \$100,000 on the establishment of two observation balloon stations in the coast defenses of Portland, Maine, one at Ft. Williams

and the other at Ft. McKinley is planned by the War Department and the work which will consume at least one year is to be started within the next 30 days, or as soon as definite sites for the stations have been selected by the government officials who are at present making surveys.

SINGLE TAX PLAN IS NOT INDORSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"The single tax system, according to our investigations, appears to offer no feasible solution of Boston's present financial problems," says William S. Felton, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange. During a recent public hearing conducted by the Mayor's committee on new sources of revenue it was advocated that Boston adopt certain features of the single tax system as a means of securing the new funds claimed by the Mayor to be needed for the carrying on of the city's affairs.

The Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange not only has taken the stand that through reasonable economy and curtailment the city departments could efficiently perform their various functions on the present available revenue, but sought to learn just what in a practical way the single tax had to offer. The exchange found that single tax had been tried apparently without success in several places in Canada. Those with whom the exchange had correspondence on the subject were the provincial secretary of the Province of Alberta, the Minister of Municipal Affairs for the Province of Saskatchewan and the Bank of Montreal in Regina, Province of Saskatchewan. The exchange also obtained information unfavorable to single tax from Vancouver, British Columbia, and from the report of the Assessment and Taxation Commission for the Province of Manitoba.

GAIN IN PRODUCTION OF BITUMINOUS COAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Coal production in the week of August 14 in the bituminous fields rose to the highest figure attained in any week since January, the Geological Survey announces. The return to work of the soft coal miners in Illinois and Indiana was mainly responsible for the increased production. Preliminary estimates of the amount of coal mined in the week place it at 11,728,000 tons, or \$48,000 tons more than in the last week before the strike began. Accumulation of empty coal cars was said to be a large factor in the improved production reports. Production of bituminous coal up to August 14 was, in the whole country, for this year 324,877,000 tons, an average of 1,687,000 tons daily. At the same date last year production was 276,595,000 tons, or 1,436,000 tons daily. Anthracite production to August 14 this year was 54,117,000 tons, against 50,817,000 in 1919.

Indiana Miners Ordered Back

TERRE HAUTE, Indiana—Ed Stewart, president of District No. 11, United Mine Workers of America, has ordered all members of local unions, now on strike in Indiana to return to work immediately, pending a meeting of the miners' and operators' district scale committee to be held here tomorrow morning.

MILK PRICE INCREASE IS GRANTED FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—The Dairy-men's League has announced that the farmers of the State will receive in September a base price of \$3.65 for every 100 pounds of milk in the 200-mile freight zone. This is at the rate of 7.7 cents a quart for milk testing 3 per cent butter fat and 8.2 cents for milk testing 3.5 per cent butter fat.

This September price, the league states, is .06 cent a quart higher than the August price. It is 2.3 cents a quart higher than in May when the producers received their lowest price of the year. From last fall until June the farmers sold their milk below the cost of production.

Milk was never scarcer at this season of the year than it is at present. It is reported. The farmers cannot produce enough to meet the demand which has greatly increased.

In May, 1920, grade B milk was sold at retail by the dealer at 17 cents a quart. This month it is selling at 17 and 18 cents, chiefly at 18 cents, according to the retailer. Large dealers have recently announced that the September price will probably be advanced two cents.

TWO TROLLEY LINES TO BE SOLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Court authority to sell the Sea View and the Danielson trolley lines, when they are separated from the Rhode Island Company on September 6, has added complications to the transportation problem with which the State has been beset for years.

These two lines, the Sea View, which furnished a means of travel between Providence and Narragansett Pier and shore resorts, and the Danielson line, providing access to farms of Western Rhode Island and Eastern Connecticut, "have not paid." They must go back to former holding companies. These companies have been authorized by the Federal Court to sell them, either for junk or operation.

SUFFRAGE STANDS AS CONFIRMED

Opposition in Tennessee Obtains Temporary Injunction to Re-strain Certification of Action to Secretary of State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

NASHVILLE, Tennessee—Ratification of the Susan B. Anthony Federal Suffrage Amendment stands on the records of the Tennessee Legislature as passed and confirmed, but a temporary injunction has been obtained by the anti-suffrage forces to restrain A. H. Roberts, Governor of Tennessee, and Isaac B. Stevens, Secretary of State, from making a formal certification of the legislative action to Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State of the United States.

The proceedings to enjoin official confirmation of ratification question the legality of the call under which the state Legislature was convened in extraordinary session to consider suffrage, and the bill cites the provision of the state Constitution which provides that an amendment to the United States Constitution shall have been submitted previous to the election of the Legislature that is to act upon it.

The House of Representatives met on Saturday with few of the opposition members in their seats, a roll call showing a membership present of 59, which was seven short of a quorum.

Speaker Walker declared a recess and ordered the sergeant-at-arms to arrest absentees. That official reported that none of the missing members appeared to be in the city.

Action Is Opened

T. K. Riddick, a suffragist floor leader, declaring that action on the suffrage amendment was now a State but a Federal matter, and that the State laws as regards a quorum of the House did not apply, moved that the Walker motion for reconsideration be called from the journal and acted upon. Speaker Walker requested him to put the motion in writing that it might be spread on the journal.

Mr. Riddick finally offered the motion so amended as to provide that the House reconsider its ratification on the suffrage measure. He declared that on a federal matter the state constitutional quorum was not necessary and that the members had a right to act.

Mr. Walker ruled the motion out of order for lack of a quorum and added that the injunction just served upon him also stood in the way. On the appeal the house failed to sustain the ruling and Mr. Walker called Representative Joe Odle, suffragist, to the chair.

Mr. Odle ordered a roll call on Mr. Riddick's motion for reconsideration. Mr. Walker made a point of order that there was no quorum, but was ignored and the suffragists defeated the motion to reconsider by a vote of 50 to 9.

Mr. Riddick then moved that the House transmit to the Senate in the usual manner the Senate joint resolution ratifying the amendment. Again Mr. Walker made a point of no quorum and also challenged the right of the Speaker pro-tem to put any motion relating to the amendment in view of "the injunction restraining the Speaker of the House."

Adjournment Taken

Mr. Odle ignored Mr. Walker, ordered the roll call and the motion carried, 50 to 9, the anti-suffrage vote. Adjournment until this afternoon was then taken.

Anti-suffrage leaders declared that the procedure of the suffragists Saturday in killing the Walker motion for reconsideration could not be held legal. No power on earth would force him to sign the ratification resolution under the present circumstances, Mr. Walker said.

Speaker Todd of the Senate said the resolution needed no signatures and in killing the Walker motion for reconsideration could not be held legal. No power on earth would force him to sign the ratification resolution under the present circumstances, Mr. Walker said.

Where Suffrage Honor Lies

California Papers Say It Belongs to the Pioneers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.

SAN FRANCISCO, California—In commenting on the suffrage ratification the San Francisco Bulletin says: "To Tennessee falls the distinction of breaking the last link of the chain that bound American women. The greater honor belongs to the pioneering states of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho, while our own State of California is deserving of special mention for the singular circumstances that, once the men were squarely asked to give the women the vote, they did so gladly, cheerfully and quickly. Politically, it is one of the greatest developments in American history. It means the doubling of the number of electors and the diversion of the thoughts of presidential candidates to consideration of a new national constituency. Government by the people is at last a reality, as well as a phrase, and more than ever may the men of America feel sure of the splendid future of their country. To the world it means a new voice for peace."

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ment by the people is at last a reality, as well as a phrase, and more than ever may the men of America feel sure of the splendid future of their country. To the world it means a new voice for peace."

San Francisco Daily News

Woman, who has been man's full partner in the hardships of life since the beginning, is man's full partner now in government. When Tennessee ratified the suffrage movement to the Constitution, a fight that had lasted without interruption for 72 years, ended in victory for women's rights. In California, where woman's suffrage is a familiar fact, we know that the admission of millions of women to the right of franchise will mean no oversteering of the accustomed order of things. We know, too, that the general trend of women's votes will be toward decency and justice. It was a good battle, well won.

San Francisco Chronicle

The Democrats are jubilant over the action of the Tennessee Legislature in ratifying the Nineteenth Amendment. The deluded souls seem actually to believe that because the prayers and tears of Candidate Cox, the enticements of an earnest and attractive lobby and the lure of possible postmasterhips for those who desire them, have extorted an unwilling ratification from a sorely tormented Democratic Legislature, all the women in America will vote for Cox for President. The fact is that women, having certainly as much common sense as men, will vote according to their convictions upon issues actually pending and not to pay or punish anybody for voting according to his convictions on some past issue that is settled and done with.

Los Angeles Times

To Tennessee goes the honor of casting the deciding vote completing the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment, and the Democratic leaders are already trying to make campaign capital out of it. They are already proclaiming that, because Tennessee, a Democratic State, ratified the equal suffrage amendment this year, all the women of the country should vote the Democratic ticket in November. That is about as consistent as the general run of Democratic campaign arguments. Does more credit for ratification go to the State that held out to the last moment against ratification than to those states which showed their good will toward their womanhood by ratifying the amendment at the earliest opportunity?

The Times does not feel that the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment should be discussed as a partisan issue, but it notices that Governor Cox declared that ratification was a Democratic issue as soon as he was notified that the Tennessee Legislature had acted. Since the partisan issue has been raised, however, let us look at the records. Perhaps it has been well that the women of the country have the right of federal suffrage only after a long and arduous campaign. It was an adage of chivalry that those seeking knighthood had to win their spurs before they wore them.

In the campaign which the women have organized for suffrage they have learned the rudiments of political methods, they know the influences alike for good and for evil that surround state and national assemblies. They have learned that issues are decided at the polling booths rather than in the legislative halls, that the way to get votes for any project is to elect to office representatives pledged to vote for it. Women have been voting in California since 1912 and the wise use that they have made of the ballot here has been cited as an argument for equal suffrage in other states.

UNIFORM STATE LAW COMMISSION MEETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—In the opening sessions of the national conference of commissioners on uniform state laws here, the appointment of committees to formulate uniform laws for the regulation of aviation and industrial tribunals was authorized. The ascendancy of aerial transportation is to be given special attention by the conference. A proposal that a committee be named to deal with uniform laws on criminal anarchy was defeated after debate. Other recommendations adopted were those favoring uniform action on blue sky laws and child welfare. It was decided that codification of banking laws is not practicable at this time.

Commissioner Henry Stockbridge of Baltimore, Maryland, was elected president of the conference for the next year. Other officers named were George B. Young, Montpelier, Vermont, vice-president; Eugene A. Gilmore, Madison, Wisconsin, secretary, and W. O. Hart, New Orleans, Louisiana, treasurer.

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"WONDER HIGHWAY" TO BE DEDICATED

National Park-to-Park Road, Linking 11 Reservations, Affords Many Beauties of Scenery and of Formation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The national park-to-park highway will be officially dedicated to the American people in Denver, Colorado, on Wednesday, John Barton Payne, Secretary of the Department of the Interior, announced.

"The world's wonder highway," as this road has been termed, links 11 of the national parks and offers the widest diversity of scenic beauty, peculiar geological formations, natural phenomena and climate to be found on any one continuous highway. The national parks connected, with their distinctive characteristics, are: Rocky Mountains, in the heart of the Rocky Mountains; Yellowstone, whose geyser activity is unequalled; its cañon of wild life, remarkable; Glacier, unsurpassed in mountain and lake region; Mt. Ranier, greatest single peak glacier system; Crater Lake, lake of deep blue in crater of exploded volcano; Lassen Volcanic, active volcanoes; Yosemite, valley of world famed beauty and rugged granite; General Grant and Sequoyah, home of largest and oldest living trees; Grand Cañon, greatest example of erosion and Mesa Verde, cliff dwellings of a vanished race.

The park-to-park highway will traverse nine western states and will be approximately 4700 miles in length. It crosses every main transcontinental highway and touches most of the north and south highways of the Rocky Mountains. Of its total length Colorado will contribute 600 miles, Wyoming 500 miles, Montana 400 miles, Idaho 100 miles, Washington 600 miles, Oregon 500 miles, California 1200 miles, Arizona 600 miles and New Mexico 200 miles. Ultimately this highway will be a hard surface road throughout its entire length; already many miles have been surfaced by the several states under the federal aid road act.

Road Program in Panama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Panama has under way plans for a comprehensive road building program, according to information which has reached the legation here. A commission of five members has been named to take charge of the program. The work will cost some \$7,000,000, it is said, and will require five years for completion. A number of construction companies in this country have sent representatives there to study the problems which the project presents.

VOTERS URGED TO CLEAN UP CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—An appeal to the voters of Chicago to rid their city of crime by voting for those who will enforce the laws was made by Samuel P. Thrasher, secretary of the Committee of Fifteen, which has investigated law enforcement in Chicago. The appeal is based on the report of the Chicago Crime Commission, which shows that Chicago outstripped the British Isles and Canada in the number of crimes committed.

"We have in Chicago plenty of machinery for the enforcement of all laws," said Mr. Thrasher. "The Mayor is held chiefly responsible. The law says that he shall see that the laws and ordinances are faithfully executed. It is plain that illegal liquor selling makes the fertile soil in which to grow rank and noxious plants, the inevitable fruitage of which is—crimes of violence. Make Chicago bone-dry, as the law demands, and crime would disappear as fog before the sun."

"It is stated on good authority that enough people, supposedly good citi-

zens, stay at home from every primary to change the result. Such neglect is criminal and is contributing to and stimulating the reign of lawlessness which exists in Chicago."

"Opportunity for practical citizenship presents itself on registration day, next Wednesday, and on primary day, the 15th of September."

FRANCO-AMERICAN FINANCE SETTLEMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that Mr. Parmentier, a French official in the finance department, who is at New York, has practically concluded with certain American bankers details concerning repayment of the French part of the Anglo-French loan of 1915. France should repay \$250,000,000 in October and it is believed that further credit will be obtained. If France had simply to pay at the rate of 14 francs to the dollar, the exchange would be violently affected.

The arrangement will have a business character and will, it is expected, be far from the generous motives that might have animated the negotiations in the early days of President Wilson's popularity. Financial circles do not look for results which will make an amelioration of French interests.

The international conference to be held on the 24th of next month at Brussels to consider the whole financial situation will be in possession of extensive documentary evidence. Among the countries invited will be the United States of America, besides Germany, Austria and Bulgaria. Economists of the highest reputation are asked to formulate their opinion upon present problems and their reports will be printed.

Probably they will be published in addition to various studies regarding exchange, coal and credit. The delegates are to examine the best methods to be adopted by each country separately and in concert. In particular it is desired to avoid antagonisms between the different countries through the application of these methods.

SCHOOL COMMISSION CHAIRMAN NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

COLUMBIA, Missouri—A. Ross Hill, president of the University of Missouri, has been chosen as chairman of the State Commission on Educational Research to administer a fund of \$100,000 a year set aside by the directors of the Commonwealth Fund of New York City for the investigation of school methods and practices. The annual income from the general commonwealth fund is about \$1,000,000. The other members of the committee are Director Charles H. Judd, University of Chicago; Prof. Paul Monroe, New York University; Dr. Leonard Ayres, Russell Sage Foundation, and Prof. E. P. Cubberly, Leland Stanford University.

NEW PARAGUAYAN MINISTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The President of Paraguay, according to a dispatch to the State Department from Asuncion, capital of Paraguay, has appointed the following Cabinet ministers: Euzbio Ayala, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Eligio Ayala, Minister of Finance; Adolfo Chirfe, Minister of War and Marine; Jose Guggiari, Minister of the Interior; Rogelio Ibarra, Minister of Worship and Public Instruction.

RAILROAD FARE NOT ADVANCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

GARDINER, Maine—Although practically all the railroads in the United States have advanced fares since the opening of the war, the Kennebec Central Railroad, a narrow gauge railroad that runs the five miles between Randolph, Maine, and the National Soldiers Home at Togus, Maine, continues to maintain a fare of but 10 cents. The road carries about 62,000 passengers and nearly 3000 tons of freight annually. The line was constructed at a cost of \$17,000 a mile.



J.



Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Chinese Rice

"The Cost of Living" is the touch of nature that makes the whole world kin. Nathaniel Peffer of Peking, writing in the New York Tribune, says that one may ask any Chinese hawker singing his wares with the tune of his particular gull in any city in China what makes his tune so melancholy, and he will answer that it is the cost of rice, and the cost of grain, and the little, persistent, aching rising other costs that go in their train. Nothing is lower; everything is higher, and in that vast nation of 400,000,000 people where so many were already poorer than the West imagines possible, the rise has been hard. Rice is now \$16 a picul, a picul being about 133 pounds. Six years ago it was six. Today the \$16 price means no rice for millions.

Part of the difficulty lies in the fact that although the emperors of China centuries ago made the export of rice illegal and the recent anti-Japanese boycott stopped some leakage, Japan continues to get by bribe and by making the export of rice a condition of government loans, tremendous supplies essential to the welfare of the Chinese masses. Japan has her own rice riots, but few will forgive her wholesale corruption of Chinese officials, and her crafty support of smuggling syndicates which make a river of underground rice, as it were, empty into Tokyo while the children of Canton sit before empty dinner bowls.

Moving Old Field Museum

Reminiscent of the Chicago World's Fair, and perhaps the last public reminder of the temporary city of wonder that attracted travelers from all over the world in 1893, is the dismantling of the "old" Field Museum on the edge of Lake Michigan. And the removal of its contents to the new building that has been erected to exhibit the collections where it will be more convenient to visit. Such a moving has rarely happened.

"The variety of objects under the roof of the Field Museum," says a writer in the Illustrated World, "were almost countless. They varied from the tiniest insect, the delicate eggs of rare birds, the gorgeous butterflies of the tropics, to the big boats used thousands of years ago on the River Nile, the prehistoric monsters, and the ponderous memorials of Egyptian kings." The "tiniest insect," one may imagine, offered no very serious problem for the movers: to move the stuffed elephants required more serious consideration, and to move the whole collection needed a railroad.

Fortunately, there is a railway within a few blocks of the old museum, and as conveniently near the new one, spur tracks were laid down to complete the connection, platforms built to provide for the loading and unloading of the cars, and the most ponderous pachyderm as well as the tiniest insect properly provided with means of transportation. It is expected that at least six months will be needed to get the whole collection from one museum to the other. When it was new, the old museum was one of the most striking architectural features of the World's Fair.

But years have passed since the plans for the new building, which cost some \$10,000,000 to erect, were made, and the "old" museum has held its remarkable collection of things to interest the public in general, and the archaeologist, ethnologist, zoologist, and other specialists in particular, much longer than was intended.

Sewing Machine and Typewriter

Here and there in Manchuria new sounds have recently become audible—a steady, whirling noise emanating from some Chinese household that has recently become possessed of a sewing machine, and a click-click-click from the local office of some foreign business firm that tells the initiated that somebody within is operating a typewriter. Or perhaps the click-click-click is erratic, and then one may know that some ambitious young Chinese has acquired a typewriter and is sedulously teaching himself to use it, probably with one finger. The sewing machines are more common than the typewriters, for an American company has sent its traveling men up and down the land, and they have been selling its useful product even in remote corners of South Manchuria. As for the typewriters, the only variety yet available is the small traveling

machine for which the Chinese student willingly pays 125 gold yen. His typewriter, in terms of American currency, costs him \$62.50.

The demand for typewriters, in fact, is greater than the supply, and none of the larger machines are yet on the market. Sooner or later, no doubt, there will be plenty of them, for the foreign firms are opening more and more local branches, each of which needs Chinese assistants with a knowledge of English, and, if possible, some skill at the typewriter. So far the schools teach English, but the student must learn typewriting as best he may if he seeks to qualify himself, as a good many are said to do, for starting a commercial career as assistant in one of these foreign businesses. But even so, a typewriter is evidently still rather a lonely machine in Manchuria, and if it gets out of order there is nobody to repair it nearer than Dairen or Shanghai. One may readily imagine that there is a wider and more immediately profitable interest in sewing machines.

London's Silent Guide

A device new and convenient to the traveling public is being installed in the underground stations of London and aids travelers by the familiar process of pressing the button and letting some ingenious hidden machinery produce a desired result. In this case the desired result is that the button-pusher shall know what route to take to get wherever he wishes to go. It saves asking questions, and as a photograph in the Illustrated World pictures it, illuminates the situation by lighting little colored bulbs on a map of the London transportation system. Appropriately enough, the invention is called the "Silent Guide." "Press the button," says an inscription in one corner, "and the guide does the rest."

There are many buttons, as must be the case to provide travelers with the necessary range of selection. A good deal of ingenuity, one judges, was expended in providing landmarks, banks, hotels, stores, etc. so that the traveler, with any reasonable idea of the neighborhood which he wishes to reach, can easily find a button that represents it. He presses the button and immediately on the map appear little lights differently colored which tell him where he must take the train, where he must transfer, and where he must get off. One may reasonably suspect that a good many travelers in London, since this ingenious device was installed, have pressed a button, not because they needed the information, but just to see how the Silent Guide works.

Industrial South Africa

A readjustment of ideas, the removal of herds of elephants and giraffes, and roaring, ramping, uncaptured menageries of "denizens of the jungle," and the substitution of tall chimneys and troops of workers coming to their daily labor, is necessary to realize that the Union of South Africa is rapidly becoming industrialized. A few years covers a development which has already enabled South Africa to produce nearly half of its foodstuffs and begin manufacturing many of the necessities of daily life, which hitherto had to be imported. The actual figures show during the last four years the opening of 2000 new industrial establishments, making a total of some 6000 factories with a capital investment of \$170,000,000 and a yearly consumption of about \$160,000,000 worth of raw and semi-manufactured materials. And all told, they are now producing a total of about \$297,000,000 worth of goods.

This is a new South Africa, busy at the work of establishing a wide range of industries, for the machinery has been and must necessarily be purchased in other countries, and the makers of machinery are naturally very much interested. Port Elizabeth is in the market for machinery to extend its footwear factories; Pretoria needs equipment for an iron and steel plant; Durban wants machinery for a new cottonseed oil establishment; and so on through a long list. Pretoria is about to spend nearly a million dollars on an electric power station. Bloemfontein is about to spend \$100,000 for tram cars and motor omnibuses. South Africa, "on the crest of a wave of manufacturing activity," seems to be forgetting the days of wild animals and diamonds.

Soap and Socks

Soap and socks in Sumatra—ten years ago the observant mind of a consular representative of the United States in that island would have devoted less thought to such matters, but now the internationalization of commerce gives soap and socks in Sumatra their place in the sun. The natives, it appears from a recent consular report, are more and more taking to wearing socks. Those simple garments of extremities, one judges, are becoming an indication that the wearer earns at least \$20 a month. American socks are well thought of, as are American soaps, but more socks and soaps from America can be sold in Sumatra if the American dealers in these commodities will give more thought to local taste in decorating the boxes or wrappers in which they go on sale in the bazaars. These buyers in Sumatra like their soaps and socks done up in bright colored containers; in fact they are inclined to judge the contents by the beauty, from their point of view, of the box. The picture of an American manufacturing plant leaves them cold, nor do they care for a wrapper decorated with landscape in colors. Particularly in the matter of hosiery, they like the box decorated with some brightly colored picture which catches the eye and appeals to the imagination by its "human interest." One judges that it would be good policy for American dealers in soap and socks to discard their present containers, and employ some of the artists who make covers for the popular magazines to design and paint their new ones particularly for the Sumatra market.

WHERE EVERY DAY IS WASH DAY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
Monday wash day, Tuesday wash day; in fact every day is wash day in Concarneau, Brittany. One gathers the impression that the Bretonnes are very particular persons that go on. Alongside the roadways, and particularly in sheltered nooks of the bowlder-covered shore of the bay, one stumbles upon the washpools. At first glance it seems that the washing is being done in pools of salt water left by the receding tide. The primitiveness



Breton women busy at the wash pools of Concarneau

of the thing having aroused your curiosity you compose yourself on a big bowlder and give the scene your undivided attention. It is then observed that fresh water is fed into the pool by a never ceasing stream of water emanating from a pipe seemingly projecting a foot or so out of solid rock. An old sack or two is thrown over the end in directing the water downward into the pool in such a manner that the nearest washerwomen will not get a continuous shower bath. These sturdy peasant folk scrub, wash, scrub, whack, from morning to night. Boxes with one side removed seem to be one of the first requirements. These are used to kneel in and keep the worker dry. A stout short paddle, a piece of soap and a tremendous amount of energy seem to be the other essentials. There is a continuous hum



Gathering the masses of clean wet linen at sundown to be taken to the blanchisserie

of conversation and laughing hovering over the pool. Occasionally there will be a little squabbling over a choice place, but the good-natured sallies of the others will soon put the belligerent ones back in good humor. Kneeling for hours, rising occasionally to assist a fellow washer rinse an especially large piece or to spread some clothes on the grassy bank to bleach is not what one would call easy work. Occasionally a skirt drawn up around the waist will expose a brilliant vermilion undershirt that will fairly sing out from among the black peasant costumes. Conversation never flags for an instant even as they tramp back to the village at sundown and the blanchisserie where the linen will be smoothly ironed and returned to its owners.

IRELAND'S HOGARTH

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
Samuel Ireland, printseller, author and engraver, and father of the Shakespeare forger, early conceived a passion for the works of Hogarth, and bought a large number of his original works from his widow in 1780. Some of which he engraved as separate pieces between that year and 1785, but as time went on, he conceived it to be his duty to reproduce a large number, and in 1794 issued a volume containing reproductions by himself and his daughters of no fewer than 60, all of which, with the exception of "A very rare print in the valuable collection of the Hon. Horace Walpole, the present Earl of Oxford" were from his own collection. Ranging from shop bills and benefit tickets to satires and portraits, they present every variety of engraving, etching, mezzotint, softground etching, stipple, aqua tint and line engraving, and illustrate with remarkable fullness every class of the artist's work.

There were large and small paper copies, the former now very rare, and the text, which is exceedingly good, illustrates many aspects both of the plates and of eighteenth century life in general. Hogarth's friendships with Fielding and Garrick, his detestation of Popery, Jacobitism and enthusiasm are all commemorated, and his sketches of Addison, Arbuthnot, Pope and Garth are of particular interest; but perhaps the most charming things in the volume are his delightful portraits of a young Negress and the still more attractive Diana, which drew from his servant, old Ben lives the en-

thusiastic comment "There, sir! (To Garrick) There's a picture! They say my master can't paint a portrait; and does not know what true beauty is; there is a head that, I think, must confound and put all his enemies to the blush."

So successful was the book that in 1799 Ireland followed it up with a second volume containing 49 illustrations, 46 of which were in the author's collection and one, the Shakespeare Chair, in Mrs. Garrick's, the contents being as varied as those of the first volume; whether it also was issued on large paper the writer has been unable to ascertain.

It includes a curious and not very satisfactory picture of the royal family, painted before the artist had be-

AN ART ENVOY TO AMERICA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
To utilize for the benefit of the community the thousands of art students turned out by the great English art schools every year, to provide them with a means of earning their living and to revolutionize the public attitude toward artists, is the aim of the Decorative Art Group, which is now about six months old and already has centers in France, Holland, Norway, Sweden and Rumania.

The first exhibition of products is perhaps the most original show that has been seen in London since the days of William Morris. In this exhibition the members of the group have brought together a representative collection of their output: fabrics, house utensils, metal work, furniture, dresses, hats, pictures, engravings, photography, sculpture and woodcuts.

No craftsman is barred entrance, provided his work is original. It is intended to give the public a chance to see and buy all manner of beautiful objects of use and ornament at prices which are within its reach.

In order to establish an affiliation between the English and American decorative artists, one of the councilors of the Decorative Group, E. O. Hoppe, has just arrived in the United States. Mr. Hoppe, a naturalized Englishman, is well known in the art world. His honors with two other artists the honor of having his photographs bought by the national galleries of three countries. His portrait of Henry James is perhaps the most famous of his photographs, but his collection of eminent men and women of the day is recognized as the most notable in Europe.

"We realize that the time has come for a strong international movement in decorative art," Mr. Hoppe said, in speaking of his coming three months' tour of America. "The day has passed when one country or one group can dominate the world and impress its character upon nations which know nothing of its growth and development. The artists of the world have got to draw together and work in harmony in order to serve the world and to best express their own ideals."

"This is the age of machinery, of expert methods, and we artists can no longer ignore its power. We have got to use machinery, and so produce work which is not only useful and utilitarian but also beautiful."

Cheap Things Need Not Be Ugly

The Decorative Group is a circle of young men and women who are convinced that in order to be cheap things do not need to be ugly, and we are putting our theories into practice. Some of us are painters, some sculptors, some engravers, some textile workers and some wood carvers. It doesn't matter what our vehicle of expression, we are true to our ideals of art. So you will see objects of ordinary household use in our exhibition, wooden bowls, crockery, spoons and forks, andirons, rugs and curtains and dresses. And pictures, too, but pictures painted with a definite decorative object, to delight the eye and satisfy the need for beauty.

"In order to make these things as cheaply as the common commercial product, we have to use machinery. And our attitude is not one of disdain, quite the contrary. The artist of today first studies his machine, becomes its master in every sense, and then he finds out how he can best use it to produce the object he has to make. In this way, and this way only, can we hope to abolish the hideous

domestic utensils and furniture of today."

"What period of art does the Decorative Group acknowledge as its inspiration?" I could not help asking for the Russian school and the modern Frenchmen have impressed themselves upon much of the work.

"We hold allegiance to no period or school. There is no modern English school of art. It has still to be founded and we are starting out in all humbleness and honesty to express what we feel. It was thought that a new school might be created after the war by the artists who went through those five years. Such is not the case. We all came back to our studies determined to release ourselves from their outworn traditions and cramping conventionalities."

Expressing Personality in Homes

"For instance, the day of portrait painting is past. People do not have their portraits painted nowadays. Except for one or two world famous artists the profession of portrait painting has completely died out since the war. But the same artist who can paint a portrait can decorate a house so that it is a joy and an inspiration for the people who live in it. It is greater art to express the personality of your subject in his surroundings than on a piece of canvas. That is what we are striving for, to provide people with art, but expressed in everyday terms which everybody understands."

"We hope to interest the leading American artists in our work. Already Rollo Peters and MacKnight Kauffer are members, and they, with men and women like Nevins, Nash, Norway, Sheringham, Higgins, Anne Rice, R. A. Wilson and Take Sato, are all working toward the same end."

"There is another aspect of our work. By producing practical objects, things people must have, we artists will be necessary members of society and not parasites to be discarded in days of stress and retrenchment. We hold the means of life and happiness; to develop the artistic expression of the whole world its necessary for us to be international. But the first need is for English and American art to be on a footing of complete understanding and free interchange. Until this is done we shall tend, as at present, to be influenced by the art of European countries instead of assimilating it. Modern art needs the inspiration of America's youth and virility, her machine perfection, her energy, and her idealism."

TACOMA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
Of the west and beyond the west, begotten of spruce and pine, I flout the hazy mountains beyond my harbor line.

New with the clamour of newness, fresh with the lure of gold, I boast the keys to empire that none but I may hold.

Behind me flares my mountains, before me glares the bay.

I am the city of promise and tomorrow is my day!

My glory lies in the doing, and not in the things long done.

I am brother to the mountains, the spruces and the sun.

And I shall be great in commerce when my sister cities fade.

For the sons of my strength shall strengthen that which their fathers made.

I arose from the ashes of failure, and I shall rise to be

Titan of western cities, and ruler of the sea!

THE RAILWAY BANKS

A visitor to England could not do better than take the train, let us say, from London to Chatham, passing through Abbey Wood, Belvedere, Northfleet, Greenhithe, all names which, besides being pretty in themselves, carry with them many historical associations. The railway banks are smothered in flowers, and flowers of every variety, too, for you pass through beds of sand, gravel, clay, rich loam, chalk and the famous "Kentish rag." There are the big ox-eye daisies, the golden broom, the gorse with its scented burnished petals, the pink and white campons, the red valerian and patches of the white. Look now at that vast stretch of marsh land lying between the railway line and the river, stretches and stretches of reclaimed land where the good old Thames used to spend itself in streams and lakes before the great embankment confined it; stretches of sweet green grass intersected by many dykes, and sheep and cows grazing contentedly; the blue haze over the river whose presence is only revealed by the big red top-sails of barges; in the foreground, camps of gypsies, a stationary camp with allotment gardens round the picturesque caravans—a sign of the times, perhaps—the gray-green of rushes and willows, and a golden patch of marsh marigolds.

A little further on are the deep, perpendicular chalk cuttings, so close and so steep that you can, by bending low, scarcely see their top. And yet not a crevice that does not hold a plant of purple valerian, almost hiding the whiteness of the soil and the gray-green weather-stained fissures. Then we swing into old Rochester, with its gray, ruined castle, the roofs of tiled cottages, the silver banks of the Medway, the red-sailed barges on its rich reflecting surface; the white and gray smoke from the tall factory chimneys where the fat mud is changed into useful cement, the long old-fashioned winding streets, and the golden haze coming down over all like a halo of glory.

Slow Answers to Telephone Calls

Greater Boston telephone users make over 1,500,000 telephone calls every day.

Records show that on 60,000 of these calls the person called does not answer for a minute or more after the bell rings.

During the summer when subscribers spend a considerable portion of the time in yards or on piazzas, this percentage of slow answering is increased.

Answering promptly when the bell rings will assist in maintaining good telephone service.



NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

L. P. LANTHIER,

Division Commercial Superintendent

FUSION PLAN TO BEAT SOCIALISTS

New York Republicans and Democrats Aim to Merge Forces to Prevent Election of the Five Ousted Assemblymen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Republicans and Democrats, having once failed to bring about fusion against the Socialists in three of the five districts which will attempt to return to the legislature the five Socialist assemblymen who were expelled from the last session, are now making renewed efforts to merge their interests for the sake of defeating what they consider to be the common enemy.

At the same time, certain assemblymen who voted for expulsion are saying that, if the Socialists are returned, they will be ousted again. These same assemblymen are criticizing Gov. A. E. Smith for calling the special session of the Legislature, which made it necessary to call for special elections to fill the vacancies in the five districts. Those who criticize the Governor charge him with playing politics by calling the session at this time, despite the fact that the announced purpose is the necessity of passage of legislation to relieve the housing situation, which everybody admits is a serious problem demanding immediate attention.

The National Socialist League has taken the lead in urging the Republicans and Democrats to continue their efforts toward fusion, for it is recognized that, without fusion, the Socialists will win all five places again; and the Socialists, conducting a vigorous campaign, are confident that they will win anyway. The criticism which Governor Smith's opponents are leveling at him for calling the session is being seized upon by the Socialists for campaign material; they point out that it is the governor's Republican critics and not the Governor, who is guilty of playing politics, for they insist that the housing situation must be met by legislation. They charge that the Republicans are ignoring the main issue and merely throwing political mud.

Meanwhile the Socialists are planning to hold the first big meeting of a national character in their presidential campaign at the Central Opera House on Tuesday night, the chief object being to protest against intervention by the United States in the Russian-Polish crisis. Seymour Steadman, Socialist vice-presidential candidate, will be the chief speaker.

Third International Upheld

Socialist Party of America Indorses Moscow Declaration

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Indorsement of the Third International, with certain reservations, by the Socialist Party of the United States, was announced here Saturday by the executive committee as the outcome of a referendum vote taken under instructions of the national convention held in New York last May.

It was also announced that the party, in another referendum, had declared against adoption of the "dictatorship of the proletariat," as practiced in Russia.

The committee gathered here at the call of Otto Branstetter, executive secretary, of Chicago, to plan for the presidential campaign and hear reports of subcommittees in charge of the referendums. On the question of adopting the "dictatorship of the proletariat," it was said that a majority of the New York convention was against it, but a minority report was submitted favoring the plan.

Indorsement of the Third International came through its adoption by the convention, but it was deemed best to ask the party membership whether such indorsement should be with the understanding that the party in this country would be allowed to work out its own policies and methods, without regard to methods and policies used in other countries.

The committee received a telegram from Eugene V. Debs, its candidate for President, now confined in the Atlanta penitentiary, in which he declared he was "more confident and cheerful in the certainty of our victory than I have ever been before."

Arrangements were made by the committee to carry the campaign into all states of the middle west, where, it was said, the Socialist organization is not as strong as formerly. Plans also were made to help Socialist candidates in six New York legislative districts at the special elections on September 16.

The program of the Third International, which met in Moscow July 21 to August 8, as outlined by Premier Lenin of Russia in his keynote speech, was to consolidate and organize world revolution.

ST. LOUIS POSTAL CLERKS THREATENED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Oscar F. Nelson, a Department of Labor conciliator at Chicago, has been ordered to St. Louis to undertake a settlement of the controversy there between Postmaster Colin M. Selph and post office clerks. The Department of Labor acted on a telegram sent to President Wilson by Thomas F. Flaherty, secretary of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, who stated that Postmaster Selph had threatened 300 postal clerks with dismissal because of their refusal to permit the postmaster to select officers of their organization. President Wilson was informed that complete tie-up at St. Louis was likely to result from

the controversy, and that it was "useless to send post office inspectors, as they are under dominion of Burleson and therefore would seek to justify action of Selph."

Postmaster Refuses to Confer
ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Postmaster Colin M. Selph has refused to treat with Oscar R. Nelson, a conciliator sent here from the Department of Labor to investigate alleged differences between the postmaster and postal employees. Mr. Selph said orders for the conference would have to come from the postoffice department in Washington.

DEMOCRATS WILL SPEED UP WORK

Regional Headquarters to Be Opened in Chicago and San Francisco to Strengthen Campaign for Control in Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Democratic National Congressional Committee has announced here that headquarters will be opened within a few days in Chicago and San Francisco for the purpose of speeding up the campaign in the far west and middle west for the election of Democratic candidates to Congress.

Adolph J. Sabath, representative from Illinois, will be in charge of the Chicago office, and Clarence F. Lea, representative from California, probably will have charge of the San Francisco headquarters.

William A. Oldfield, representative from Arkansas, has left Washington to take charge of the New York headquarters.

These regional headquarters of the Democratic National Congressional Committee at New York, Chicago and San Francisco will be in the same building with the offices of the Democratic National Committee in the different cities. The organizations of both committees will work a closest harmony to bring about success for the Democratic ticket in November.

Congressional Campaign

The congressional committee's campaign is now in full swing and the reports received from the various states point to Democratic success this fall, said Henry D. Flood, representative from Virginia, chairman of the National Committee.

Veteran politicians say they have never seen a presidential campaign get under way so slowly as this one, but day by day it becomes evident that there is going to be considerable liveliness in many of the congressional contests. The slenderly controlled majority in the Senate during the last campaign gave evidence of how powerful an antagonistic Congress could make the executive branch of the government. Both parties, therefore, are eager to control the two houses of Congress. It is constantly repeated that whichever party has Congress can bear the loss of the presidency, as the legislative branch will wield the real power in the government.

Morover, there are many elements more or less dissatisfied with both parties and desiring to register this dissatisfaction by voting against a Congressman here or there who is of a particularly obnoxious type of his party. The crossed lines of League of Nations partisans and opponents make party control and partisan prognostication particularly difficult.

Labor Watchful

Labor, in all its brands, from the Foster-Fitzpatrick radical to the independent workman who wears no tag, is keenly watching the candidates for Congress in the districts where it is interested. Just as the pickets go back and forth in front of certain shops monotonously droning, "This store is unfair to organized labor," so the labor lookouts are passing along the word, "This candidate for Congress is not fair to labor," and he will be voted against.

What the newly enfranchised women will do is a problem which is puzzling the politicians, but it is certain that those candidates who have a bad record on child labor or on economic and industrial questions affecting home and society will find it hard to poll the woman vote.

Those who favor prohibition are out, too, using the effective means which helped to get favorable action on a constitutional amendment to defeat men of both parties who, as members of Congress, might not stand staunchly for strict enforcement of the law.

WIRELESS MESSAGE AROUND THE WORLD

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The first wireless message "to be heard around the world" was received on Saturday by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, from the Lafayette Radio Station at Bordeaux, France.

The message was the first to be sent from the Lafayette station, the largest in the world, which has just been completed by the United States Navy, and is undergoing official test before being turned over to the French Government for operation. The message received by Secretary Daniels follows: "This is the first wireless message to be heard around the world and marks a milestone on the road of scientific achievement."

PRINCE CAROL EXPECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Crown Prince Carol of Rumania is expected to arrive in this city today on his way home from a visit to the Far East and a tour of American educational and industrial centers.

NO REASON SEEN FOR RISE IN PRICES

Increase in Freight Rates Should Make but Small Difference, According to the Calculations of the Experts in Economics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Despite the opinion of experts that pronounced and burdensome price increases need not result from the increased freight rates which go into effect on Thursday, newspaper stories have already been appearing in what seems to be an intention to prepare the public for the higher prices which the experts say will not be at all necessary. The argument put forth by the interests which are eager to seize upon any excuse of boosting prices is that the denial of the necessity for pronounced increases under the new rates is railroad propaganda to take some of the sting of the rate advances away from the public.

But it is pointed out that experts other than those employed by the railroads have insisted that large increases will not find any real excuse in the freight advance. This is considered to be an opportune time to recall to the public's attention what W. Jett Lauck, economist and statistician for the railroad labor organization, said:

"By no possible compilation can the increased freight rates be made to justify an increase of 1 cent a pound in the price of meat or 5 cents per pair in the price of shoes, or 10 cents in the price of a suit of clothes, or 1 cent in the price of a loaf of bread. Hence the public should be informed and the forces of government should be on guard to see that no unjustifiable burden is imposed on the people as a result of the Interstate Commerce Commission's solution of the financial problems of the railroads."

Investigation by the Bureau of Railroad Economics shows that the increase of 35.5 per cent, the amount of the rate increase would mean that it would cost \$0.21 more to send a pair of shoes from Boston to Key West, 1742 miles, than it did under the old rates. To send a suit of clothing from Chicago to Los Angeles, 2265 miles, would cost \$0.81 more. A photograph weighing 180 pounds could be sent from New York to Atlanta, 876 miles, for \$1.04 more; a barrel of 100 pounds of dressed beef could be sent from Chicago to Boston, 1043 miles, for \$2.52 more. One hundred pounds of flour could be sent from Minneapolis to Rochester, 1023 miles, in a carload lot at an increased cost of \$0.119.

The bureau has compiled a table showing that, while the freight advances will be appreciable, they will not cause an increase in costs that will bear heavily on the ultimate consumer, unless the higher rates are used as an excuse for profiteering on the part of the dealers, many of whom are receiving now profits that are far higher in percentage than they were before the war.

Ticket Redemption

Time and Places Announced by the Boston & Maine

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Boston & Maine Railroad has announced an increase of 20 per cent on Thursday, August 26, in passenger fares and charges, except wholly within New York State, and between points in the United States and Canada, except local one-way and round-trip intra-Canada fares. For space occupied in sleeping and parlor cars a surcharge equivalent to 50 per cent of the sleeping or parlor car space rate will be collected at the time such space is sold. Tickets subject to redemption will be redeemed at the Passenger Traffic Department, Room 6, North Station, Boston, or prior to September 30 upon presentation to the ticket agent at the station where purchased, or at the redemption booth, opposite Track 14 North Station.

The following tickets will not be honored: 12-ride unlimited forms of tickets; 12 and 15-ride workmen's tickets; workmen's three months' tickets; and 25-ride family three months' tickets sold at present fares, and any other outstanding forms of old commutation tickets. Commutation tickets, if wholly unused will be redeemed at fares paid, and if partially used at proportionate fares. Round trip or tourist tickets sold prior to August 26, upon which the going passage has not commenced by that date, will not be honored for passage on or after that time, but will be redeemed by the issuing agent at cost price, or at the office of the Passenger Traffic Department.

Tickets to be honored within their limits include 60-ride monthly tickets and 46-ride pupils' tickets.

Rate Increase Refused

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Application of the new passenger rate schedules authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission has been denied the New York Central, the New York, New Haven and Hartford and the Staten Island Railroad companies by the Public Service Commission for the first district. This ruling, which is supplementary to that of the commission of the second district, will affect commuters. The State Commission, which has permitted the charging of the 40 per cent freight increase allowed by the federal commission, has denied these companies the right to impose an increased rate of 20 per cent on milk, cream and allied products. It is expected that these three companies and all whose lines enter the

city will appeal to the federal commission against the ruling, which they term unjust discrimination. The New York Central has stated that if present rates are maintained in New York, while higher rates are charged elsewhere, it will lose about \$6,000,000 annually.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Improvement in Real Estate
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—General improvement in real estate, particularly in localities formerly infested with saloons, is noted in this city as properties formerly used for the intoxicating liquor traffic are being disposed of one by one by brewery and other interests. Advertisements now appearing in New Orleans newspapers announce that an auction sale of 33 corner lots, each containing a building which formerly housed a saloon, is to be held on August 24. All these corners and the buildings thereon are owned by the Jackson Brewing Company, through a subsidiary corporation known as the Lafayette Realty Company. Lawrence Babacher, president of the Jackson Brewing Company, recently sold an entire block of land, which had been purchased for an extension of the brewery, and likewise half a block of residential property on Prytanee Street. The sale of the 33 saloon corners is the largest auction sale of realty ever held in this city. About 1200 of the 2000 saloons formerly operated here have been converted into other businesses or are closed and idle, while some 500 remain as purveyors of cereal, beverages made by the breweries, and 300 have been altered into soda fountains and ice cream stands.

"Wonderful Results" Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—The National Safety Council, which recently held its annual gathering, declared that prohibition "is greatly decreasing the number of fatal accidents and many other common causes of everyday peril and wholly eliminating others." Experts who have made a careful study of "common perils" say that regulations forbidding the use of intoxicants to engineers and other employees occupying positions closely related to the safety of rail users are showing wonderful results. Prohibition also, it was announced, has increased the efficiency of fire and police departments and also of street railways.

NON-ENFORCEMENT IN NEW YORK CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The number of alcoholic cases in the Bellevue and Kings county hospitals has increased within the past few weeks, nearly to the figure of pre-prohibition days, so Bird S. Coler, Commissioner of Public Welfare, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Coler said that he did not know that this meant more drinking, but the liquor seemed to have a disastrous effect more quickly than formerly. He thought that wood alcohol was probably used a great deal.

"Either we have a prohibition law or we have not," said Mr. Coler. "If we have one it ought to be enforced. At the present time I can see no real attempt at enforcement. Those who want liquor, whether rich or poor, seem able to get it. I should like to see the Eighteenth Amendment enforced, if it is really a law."

VENEZUELAN TRIBUTE TO UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The State Department has received by mail advices from Caracas, Venezuela, describing a notable tribute to the United States paid in a celebration of this country's Independence Day at Caracas. The newspapers of that city devoted themselves to articles expressing cordial friendship for the United States and describing the course of this country's history. A reception was given the United States minister in the Venezuelan capital building, the first reception ever given to a member of the diplomatic corps and the first reception of any kind in the building since 1905. Six hundred guests were present, including the entire diplomatic corps and all but one member of the Venezuelan cabinet.

DETROIT-CLEVELAND AIR LINE IS OPENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Detroit, Michigan, and Cleveland, Ohio, are now linked by regular aerial express and passenger service, thus opening another commercial passenger route in the country. One seaplane is now in service. Another will be added next week and a third the week after. Mail will be carried, but not officially, as the government has not yet let its contract for the authorized Detroit-Cleveland line.

The entire trip is made over the water, the distance being about 115 miles. The scheduled time is 1h. and 15m. The plane leaves Detroit at 9 a. m. daily and Cleveland at noon. The present fare is \$50 one way. This will be reduced to \$25 when the additional planes are put in operation. Practically a capacity business—24 passengers, has been done the first few days.

DRY LAW QUERIES SENT CANDIDATES

New York Anti-Saloon League Asks All Candidates for Congress to Declare Their Exact Stand on Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That the drys realize the necessity of protecting national prohibition by electing a dry Congress, despite the efforts of the wets to concentrate their fire on Congressional districts, is shown by the fact that the Anti-Saloon League of New York has sent an open letter to candidates for Congress asking them where they stand on the prohibition issue. This letter, considered also to be a guide for the voter who wishes to know how to choose his congressional candidates with reference to prohibition, reads as follows:

"The decision of the United States Supreme Court made Congress the key to the question of effective enforcement of the prohibition amendment."

"The silence of the national political platforms and of the candidates for President upon the question of whether the Volstead Enforcement Act shall be so weakened as to legalize beer has made Congress the battleground and this question an acute issue in the election of members of the United States Senate and the National House of Representatives."

Conventions' Stands

"The declaration of the Republican State Convention that prohibition is no longer a state issue, and that of the Democratic State Convention in favor of such change of the national law as would validate the nullifying beer act, which Tammany trapped a Republican Legislature into passing last winter, have made a state issue of the question as to whether candidates to Congress from New York are in favor of nullification of the spirit of the prohibition amendment or in favor of honest enforcement."

"There can be no honest, intelligent question as to (1) this matter being an issue in the present congressional campaign; (2) the right of the people to know the attitude upon it of candidates for Congress who solicit their support; and (3) the willingness of candidates to declare their attitude frankly if it is in accord with the wishes and convictions of the constituency they seek to serve."

"In behalf of a large proportion of the best citizenship of the district, as an agency of the majority of churches in this state, we ask the following questions, it being a matter of utter indifference to us whether you reply direct to us or make your reply to the public, in whose behalf we are asking them."

Question Direct
"1. If nominated and elected to Congress will you favor and vote for, or will you oppose and vote against, any amendment of the Volstead national enforcement act to increase the percentage of alcohol permitted in liquor for beverage purposes or designed in any other respect to weaken this act or make its enforcement more difficult?"

"2. If nominated and elected to Congress will you favor and vote for, or will you oppose and vote against, any amendment to the Volstead national enforcement act or any supplemental legislation which may be approved by the department of the government charged with responsibility for the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, as calculated to facilitate the enforcement of that amendment and to prevent evasion or violation of its terms and spirit?"
"Of course if we do not see a copy of any public statement you may make we can only report 'no answer,' which means that the candidate who refuses to declare himself thereby serves notice that he intends to be free to do anything for the wets which is contemplated by the nullification policy—active on the part of the Democrats—passive on the part of the Republicans—of the New York State machine leaders of both major parties."

BOSTON REGISTERS 6523 WOMEN IN DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The registration last week of Boston women for state primaries went far beyond the most sanguine expectations of suffrage leaders. It was said that there were many women in line at the time the doors of the registration places were closed Friday night, this causing a strong protest from the women and the Boston Central Labor

SITUATION OF OIL FIRMS IN MEXICO

Companies Plan to Insist on Terms of Agreement Made With Secretary of Treasury of the Carranza Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A representative of American oil companies doing business in Mexico asserted here on Saturday that the companies would continue to stand on the agreement which they made with General Salvador Alvarado, as minister of finance, in June, whereby the companies were to pay the taxes for May and June on the basis of the January-February schedule subject to adjustment after they had been given an opportunity to show the prices they were getting for their oil in New York by exhibiting either originals or photostats of their contracts.

The oil export taxes, it was pointed out, have been steadily increasing since the Carranza decree first went into effect in April, 1917. A few days before Carranza fled from Mexico City he issued a decree for the March and April shipments, more than doubling the amount for the previous two months, it is claimed. The new government issued a circular offering the January-February rates and these were paid. But later an effort was made by the present government to collect the same rates as Carranza had fixed and to make them retroactive. It is against such action that the American oil companies, they assert, are protesting. It is stated that the Mexican Government is receiving 5,000,000 pesos a month on export oil taxes.

The recent indications that the Mexican Government and the oil interests would soon come to an agreement seem to have vanished and a deadlock has succeeded. The oil companies hold to their claim that they have paid into the Mexican treasury the entire amount due on export shipments and that the government is attempting to impose excessive taxes in violation of the agreement with General Alvarado, in some cases double and even treble what they should be.

Furthermore, they say, not only are the excessive taxes levied for the months of May and June, but an attempt has been made to make them retroactive for the previous two months, the rates being fixed every two months, according to the average prices obtained for various oils at New York, less transportation charges, during the preceding two months.

A press dispatch from Mexico City to the Embassy here states that instructions have been issued to all Mexican consuls in the United States to the effect that all labor contracts entered into between Mexican laborers and American companies must be recorded and examined by them.

Oil Investigation Sought
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, has urged to make a special investigation into the California oil situation to determine the cause for the increase in the price of gasoline. The oil companies state that they welcome investigation, that five investigations have already been made and have not amounted to anything. The advertised dividends of the big companies for the past six months run into many millions.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is investigating the question of car shortage, which the oil operators claim is one of the causes of the oil situation. The commission states that it is considering the matter of arranging large movements where absolutely necessary under special permit of cars.

LIBRARIAN FOR PARIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Dr. W. N. C. Carlton, librarian for the last 10 years at the Newberry Library, Chicago, has been appointed librarian of the American Library in Paris, France. He will be the European representative of the American Library Association, and will also have under his charge the direction of the American Library Association Library in Coblenz.

NEGRO BUSINESS LEAGUE SESSION

Organization Designed to Aid Commercial and Financial Development Holds Convention to Discuss Future Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The National Negro Business League, an organization which has for its objects the promotion of the commercial and financial development of the Negro people, at the recent sessions of its twenty-first annual meeting in this city, was addressed by persons well known in the political and business life of the country.

That the league's appeal as a developing agency is not confined to the Negro alone was shown by Arch Traxler of Nashville, Tennessee, a prominent business man of the South, who outlined the way in which 750 counties of the South have organized to promote better race relations and prevent lynchings. This, he explained, is the idea on which the Intra-Racial Commission is spending \$30,000 a month to bring about better feeling between the 22,000,000 persons of the South, both colored and white.

The league expressed hearty approval of the action of the Tennessee Legislature in ratifying the amendment giving women the vote, prior to which it dispatched a telegram to the Speaker of the Tennessee House urging him to call for a confirming vote on the amendment. How one Negro banking organization helped solve the cost of living was explained by B. M. Roddy, president of the Solvent Savings Bank of Memphis, the one Negro bank in the world that has gone beyond the million mark in deposits. Mr. Roddy stated that when sugar was selling for 28 cents a pound his institution purchased 10 tons of the commodity in New Orleans, rented four stores in different sections of Memphis and sold sugar both to colored and white patrons at 19 cents a pound. This price, he said, still left a margin, although no attempt was made to profit on the venture.


The value of Liberty bond investments was explained by William Mather Lewis, director of the savings division of the United States Treasury Department, who urged members of the league to hold on to their bonds, and buy more if they could. Various industries were discussed as insurance, real estate, magazine publishing and a number of manufacturing products. These subjects were handled for the most part by Negroes who have made a success in individual lines.

TRADE ROUTES PLANNED

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The J. H. W. Steele Steamship Company has announced that a contract had been concluded whereby the corporation would furnish steamers to maintain and develop the former trade routes controlled by the North German Lloyd from Bremen and Hamburg to New Orleans, Galveston and other Gulf ports, as well as former trade routes from Germany to Cuban and Mexican ports.

EXILED PRESIDENT VISITOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Jose Gutierrez Guerra, deposed and exiled President of Bolivia, who was exiled from that country to Chile in July, arrived here on Saturday.


"One of the Pacific Northwest's Great Banks"
Correspondence invited from the four corners of the Globe.
The
United States National
PORTLAND BANK OREGON

A Great Store for MEN'S SUITS

You'll find here clothes that have the good characteristics of fine custom tailoring. Fabrics that cannot be excelled.

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Morrison at Fourth
Portland, Oregon.

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"Merchandise of Merit Only"
PORTLAND, OREGON

Great Annual August Sale of FURNITURE
Now in Progress


THE QUALITY STORE OF PORTLAND
FURNITURE, CHINA, PAINTS, ETC.

—Eighth Floor

COOPERATORS WISH FOR MORE CAPITAL

Deposit Note Scheme Is Proposed in Britain, Deposits of £1 and Upward Being Accepted, at Increasing Interest Rates

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—How to increase the capital of the movement is the problem exercising the minds of the directors and bank officials of the Cooperative Wholesale Society, and in the hope of successfully solving it various methods have been adopted which are increasingly bearing fruit. The latest development is a new and attractive deposit scheme, known as the "Deposit Note Scheme," by which deposits of £1 and upward are accepted from either cooperators or non-cooperators, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal, at rates of interest which increase from 4½ per cent to 5½ in four years' time. Great things are expected from this scheme, judging from the preparations which are being made for working it.

Discussing this scheme in particular and cooperative finance in general with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, T. Granville Davies, deputy-manager of the Cooperative Wholesale Society's Bank, said:

Demand for Capital

"There was a time when cooperative societies considered, rightly or wrongly, that they had more capital than could be usefully employed in their business. The limiting of members' holdings, in some cases, to a few pounds, and in quite a number of other cases to an amount well below the limit of the £200 allowed by law, had the effect not only of driving capital away from the movement, but it caused members, instead of looking naturally to the stores for investment, to look elsewhere. And so the problem is how to attract it back again.

"There is a world-wide demand for capital," continued Mr. Davies. "In many foreign countries devastated areas have to be rebuilt and commerce reestablished. So far as Britain is concerned, and speaking of the cooperative movement in particular, the war-time suspension and restriction of new enterprises has created a demand for new capital on a large scale if the way is to be made up. With so many men out of productive employment during the war, production of foodstuffs and other commodities throughout the world was naturally restricted, and conditions are not yet by any means normal. This fact, along with others, has had the effect of causing high prices, and in consequence more capital is required to finance ordinary businesses.

"Another factor which has been responsible for the absorption of large amounts of cooperative capital has been the heavy stocks held by societies. For instance, the amounts of stock in trade for retail societies was £11,500,000 in 1908, £14,500,000 in 1912, and £36,500,000 in 1918 while the share capital of these societies was £33,250,000 in 1908, £37,250,000 in 1912 and £54,000,000 in 1918. Thus it will be seen that stocks increased during the five years 1912-18 by £22,250,000, whilst capital increased by £16,750,000.

Increase in Stocks

"Great as has been the increase in stocks during the five years just mentioned, a far greater proportional increase has taken place during 1919, for which period we have no published returns, but it is estimated, however, that the increase for the last year alone will be at least £12,000,000 and probably nearer £15,000,000.

"What the increase in capital for the past year has been has not yet been ascertained, and cannot be correctly estimated, but while we have reasons for expecting a larger increase in capital during 1919 than in any previous year, we feel it to be necessary to take steps to make sure of sufficient money to meet our needs and to carry out the developments we have in view.

"The society has led the way towards meeting the changed financial conditions, by constantly adjusting its rates of interest, and it is today paying high rates, as the following table shows:

Members' deposits	Non-members' deposits
Current Accounts..... 4%	2½%
Ordinary Loans..... 4½%	4½%
Loans @ 3 months notice 5½%	5%
Loans @ 6 months notice 5½%	5½%
Loans @ 12 months notice 5½%	5½%
Share Capital..... 6%	5½%
Development Bonds (5 yrs.)..... 5½%	
Development Bonds (10 yrs.)..... 6%	

"The Society's Bank has been very successful in attracting the funds of trade unions, friendly societies and clubs, for it holds today nearly £4,000,000 of such funds.

"Our individual deposit scheme continues to increase, and although this was only started in 1910 we have at present time nearly 18,000 accounts with funds amounting to £23,000,000.

Cooperators' Thrift

"Realizing that the individual cooperator is the foundation of the movement and that it is to him we have to look for capital, the problem is how to get him to lend us his money," continued Mr. Davies. "It is estimated that some £500,000,000 are invested in the Post Office Savings Bank, and other working class organizations on which only a small rate of interest is being paid, and seeing that co-operators are the most thrifty class of the community, it can safely be assumed that a good proportion of this £500,000,000 belongs to members of cooperative societies and their families. That being the case, we think efforts should be made to divert such capital to the movement.

"The proper channel is for these

funds to find their way into the retail societies, who should see that sufficiently good rates of interest are paid, and that any conditions which insist upon minimum purchases before full interest is earned should be abolished," proceeded Mr. Davies, "and advantage should be taken of every opportunity to press home to members the excellent facilities offered by societies. It is also very necessary that it should be demonstrated to individual cooperators that they have a responsibility to the movement, not only in regard to trade, but especially in these times in regard to finance.

Part of Great Community

"They must also be reminded that their interests are not merely local, but that they are part of a great community of cooperators who have entered very largely into production, and who through the society have established deposits abroad to purchase their requirements direct from the producer, and to get at the sources of supply. They should remember, also, that the society has purchased tea estates in India and Ceylon, 40,000 acres of agricultural land in this country, and a coal mine in the north of England; and that on these lines there is an unlimited field for future progress and development, and that on their support will depend the rate of progress which will be made."

"We know, of course, that some societies lay themselves out to attract capital, whilst others are indifferent," said Mr. Davies, "and we also know that societies generally have neither the organization nor the staff to carry on a vigorous propaganda, so in order to assist them the society has recently appointed propagandists whose business it will be to educate cooperators to an understanding of the financial needs of the movement. We have also been considering, and have recently launched, a new, and we believe, attractive scheme, which we are confident will be a huge success. The proposition is a very simple one and can be understood by the very novice in finance. Under this scheme we are prepared to accept deposits of £1 or multiples thereof, and we do not limit it to cooperators.

Three Months' Notice

"These deposits will be subject to three months' notice of withdrawal from any date, and if the amount is withdrawn within one complete year the rate of interest payable will be 4½ per cent.

If left in for one complete year.....	5 per cent.
If left in for two complete years.....	5½ per cent.
If left in for three complete years.....	5½ per cent.
If left in for four complete years.....	5½ per cent.

"Therefore if the money is left with us for four complete years, at the end of which time it will be repaid, compound interest at the rate of 5½ per cent will be paid, thus £100 becomes £125-12 in four years.

"This provides for a fairly long term of investment, and as the withdrawals are subject to three months' notice, it is not looked upon as a fixed loan, and consequently income tax is not deducted from the interest.

Shilling Coupons

"As a further means of attracting capital we suggest the sale of shilling coupons which members could purchase at any shop. These amounts would be in due course posted to the members' share account, and the members would have the coupon to check the entries and support any claim. If every member of the movement bought a coupon every fortnight, the capital of the movement would be increased by £5,200,000 in one year.

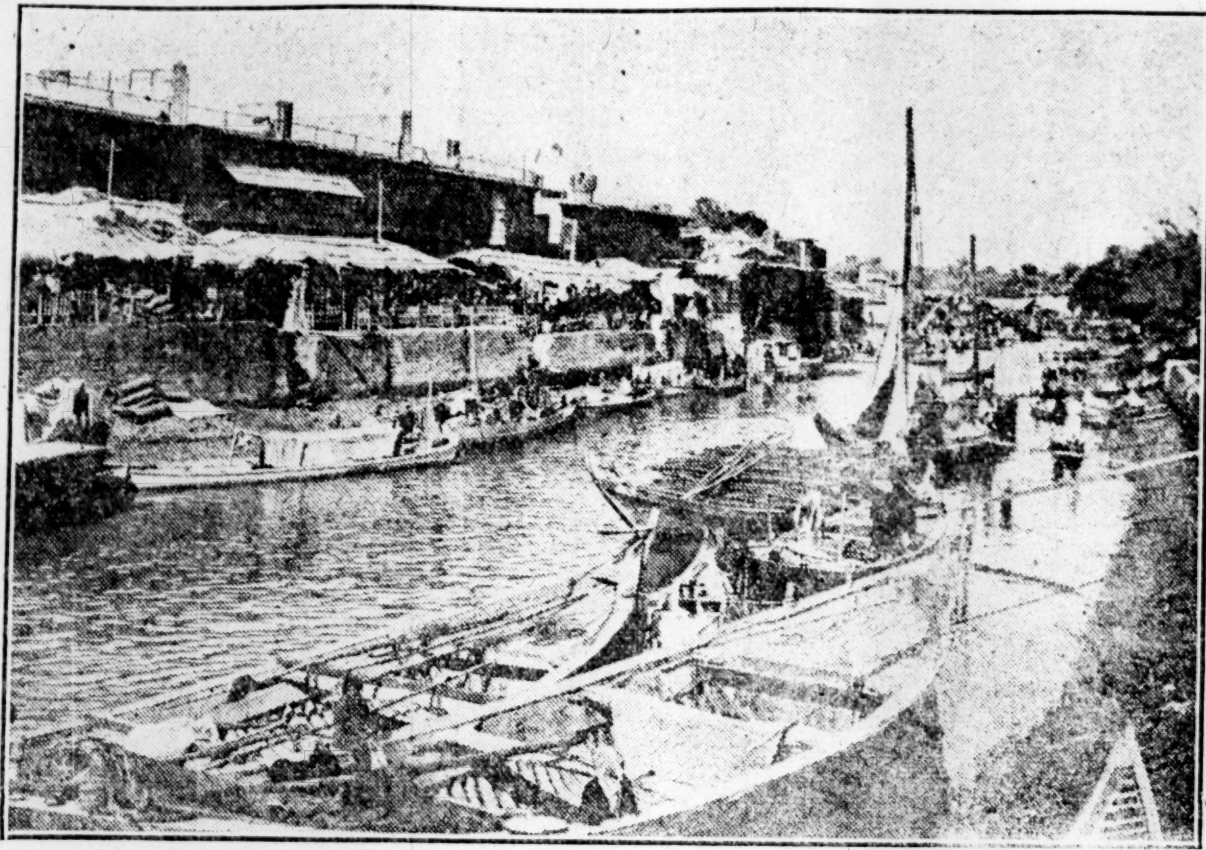
"The tendency of the last two years for individuals to invest their savings in speculative undertakings has caused many cooperative societies to pay out large amounts from their share capital. These undertakings, especially in the cotton trade, have produced phenomenal results, but there is now a tendency to seek more stable investments of non-speculative character, which show a reasonable return. Much of this capital is now, and will in the near future be, seeking reinvestment, and we think, therefore, that these funds might with little effort be obtained for our movement.

The outside public, generally speaking, only require the fulfillment of two conditions when investing their surplus funds, and they are, first, that the security shall be good, and second, that the rate of interest shall be attractive. If societies will put their houses in order, these conditions can be promptly complied with, but to cooperators there are further considerations, namely, that by placing their funds with local societies and through them with the wholesale society, they are actively assisting in an endeavor to cheapen the cost of living, to improve the conditions of labor, and to promote a new social order."

RIVER CRAFT IN MESOPOTAMIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Strange indeed is it to reflect that the Mesopotamian Arabs who, in their new home, have settled down to cultivation along the river banks, all came originally from Arabia; stranger still that the latter country could ever have supported a population so great, that many were forced to find new land for their flocks. For there could be no sharper contrast than life on the high desert plateau of Arabia and life in the swamps of Iraq. If there were no Arabs in Mesopotamia,



Balam and Mahaila along the banks of Basrah Creek

before the Mohammedan conquest in the seventh century, then it has needed only about 12 centuries to evolve a creature as amphibious as the marsh Arab. Of course the "Balam" is the true "sons of the camel"—affect to say, to despise the settled Arab with his allotment, still more the thieving marsh Arab, who in his watery surroundings has degenerated into a sorry rascal. Indeed the desert Arabs and the Mesopotamian Arabs never mix, nor intermarry. At any rate, the Arabs of Mesopotamia, dwelling all their lives on the river bank or in the swamps of Iraq, are excellent watermen. This, however, need not cause much surprise, for it must be remembered that the coast Arabs of Arabia are a seafaring people. Their pirate dhows were once the terror of the Red Sea and of the Persian Gulf, and they sailed the Indian Ocean with impunity, in search of slaves, voyaging to Africa. The marsh Arabs are found in villages in

the best style. There is no rudder, and the course is apt to be erratic; a swing awning protects one from the sun. Basrah lies in the midst of, extending date gardens, watered by broad creeks leading off from the river and going several miles inland. From these main creeks branch smaller ones, at right angles, and from these still smaller ones, till we come to mere ditches, ending blindly. Thus the whole region is cut up into well irrigated rectangles, by a system through which the tidal water of the Shatt-el-Arab pulses and ebbs once a day. In the spring it is delightful to loiter in a "Balam" and to be poled along such a creek between walls of date palms festooned with grape vines, where bloom flaming pomegranates, white and pink oleander and fragrant caparis.

Sailing Craft

"Mahaila" are of several types, but all are sailing boats with high stern post and bows. Amidships the gunwale is almost awash when there is cargo aboard. The tiller is a clumsy affair, very primitive; the mainsail is triangular and often there is a small high mast and cross piece, which resemble the familiar "swallow boats" of the Lac Léman, in Switzerland, though the hull is very different. It is pretty to see these quaint craft scudding before the breeze. Having no keel they can neither tack nor sail close hauled; when the sail is lowered, they are poled in crowded waters, like any barge. But the Arab is a good waterman and he manages such awkward craft with no little skill when bringing up alongside in Baghdad. Drawing very little water, the smaller "mahaila" are able to go up the narrow creeks, where at low tide they may often be seen lying in the mud; some of them resemble large "ballam." The "mahaila" must not be confused with the big Arab "dhow," a sea-going vessel; though some of the "mahaila" go right down to the Gulf.

Baghdad Ferries

Not till we reach the neighborhood of Baghdad are ordinary rowing boats met with. These differ in no respect from similar craft elsewhere, save that they are provided neither with outriggers nor with stretchers. They are pulled by two men in the usual way who, being barefooted, obtain some purchase against the floor of the boat, "hoiking" with the arms and lifting themselves clear out of their seats. The stroke is necessarily short, and the boat progresses by a series of jerks. In Baghdad these boats are chiefly used for ferrying people across the river. Even as far up as Baghdad, it is a risky business crossing in a high wind when the river is coming down in full spate; the current is then tremendous, and there is sometimes a bad surge on, when the wind meets it.

Unlike the "ballam," these craft are not provided with an awning, and the glare from the brazen river in summer necessitates the use of dark glasses during the heat of the day. By far the most interesting craft on the upper Tigris are the "qufa," and the "kelak," this latter coming from up river and

descending to Baghdad. Herodotus, describing Babylon, and speaking of these "qufa" on the Euphrates, says, "But that which surprises me most in the land, after the city itself, I will now proceed to mention. The boats which came down the river to Babylon are circular, and made of skins. The frames, which are of willow, are cut in the country of the Armenians above Assyria, and on these, which serve for hulls, a covering of skins is stretched outside, and thus the boats are made without stem or stern, quite round like a shield. They are then entirely filled with straw, and their cargo is put on board, after which they are suffered to float down the stream. Their chief freight is wine stored in casks made of wood

the river. They simply clasp these floats to their breasts, kicking their way slowly across as they drift down with the current, often landing several hundred yards below the spot opposite which they started. They are good swimmers, these Arabs of the river bank, and, though not very fond of water, may occasionally be seen bathing. Being scarcely troubled with clothes in the summer, crossing the now shrunken river is no inconvenience. At Dawr, 70 miles above Baghdad, where the Tigris emerges from the Assyrian plateau between high gravel cliffs, one may even see men shooting the rapids clinging to these balloons. At one point the river contracts and rushes between jagged rocks; and through this narrow cut from time to time dart the frail pigskins from the north, each with an Arab clinging to it! From the high cliffs they are seen as black specks bobbing up and down.

On the Euphrates we find practically the same craft as on the Tigris—ballam, mahaila, qufa and kelak; and it may be remarked that only one of these, the sailing boat or mahaila, can make headway against the current on these rivers. The Euphrates is a longer and bigger stream than the Tigris; boats floating down the former are able to start much higher up in the mountains of Armenia. One sees no craft on the Tigris north of Samarra. And so we finish, as we began, on a note of wonder. Is it not passing strange that the most modern type of shallow-draught river gunboat should be plying on the Tigris today with the same quaint river craft which so astonished Herodotus, the historian, nearly 24 centuries ago!

MOTOR LINERS WILL VOYAGE TO INDIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—While motor ships have long been used for cargo carrying, the advent of the motor passenger liner is a decided step in the progress of these vessels. According to the Motor Ship, the first of an entirely new type of motor liner will shortly be put into commission for passenger carrying between England and India, by the British India Steam Navigation Company. The new vessels are said to be much steadier in heavy seas than steam-driven craft. If in addition they justify the claim to do away with smoke, vibration, and coaling discomforts, ocean travelers may live to bless the day these vessels were launched.

The new vessels are of 9000 gross tonnage and have two four-cycle engines, each developing 2330 horsepower. They are 450 feet in length, and designed to carry 135 passengers.

Neither the present price of motor fuel, nor the threatened shortage, deters the British India Steam Navigation Company from this new departure, and it is understood that they have three vessels of this type in process of construction. The performance of the new motor liners will be watched with considerable interest by the shipping trade. Already it is reported the P. & O. Company are seriously considering the fitting of motor engines to their future vessels.

NO PRICE FIXING OF BUTTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Australasian News office
MELBOURNE, Victoria—When butter now under the control of the Commonwealth pool committee has been distributed among consumers, price-fixing by the federal government will be discontinued, as far as butter is concerned. This announcement was recently made to representatives of butter producers and has been generally commended by dairymen.

SIR H. GREENWOOD SUMS UP IRELAND

Chief Secretary Says Campaign of Terror Casts Undeserved Stigma on a Great Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Sir Hamar Greenwood, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, was entertained recently by the Canada Club, when Sir Campbell Stuart presided over a distinguished company, including Sir George Perley, High Commissioner for Canada, Col. I. S. Amery, Undersecretary to the Colonies, Sir Harry Brittain, M. P., and the Duke of Sutherland.

In the course of his remarks, Sir Hamar Greenwood said that all political parties in Great Britain were agreed that some form of Home Rule should be granted to Ireland, but that the same political parties were against the setting up of a Republic in Ireland. There were fundamental differences, he said, that defined and limited the possible area of fruitful discussion in reference to Ireland. No phrase-making, no threats, no violence, no murder would affect the decision of the government, and the people of Great Britain, that an Irish republic will not be set up.

He Likes Ireland

"The government's Home Rule Bill," Sir Hamar continued, "has this merit. It is the only bill before the country, and it is capable of amendment to meet any need of a united Ireland. I like Ireland. I like the Irish people. They are strong in their religious and strong in their political views, but when Protestant and Roman Catholics do meet together, as they do in many organizations in their country, they work well together.

"One of the tragedies of that country is not the fact that there are two religions, but the fact that the leaders of these religions seldom meet together. I believe the vast majority of the Irish people hate and loathe the campaign of terror and murder carried on in certain parts of their country. This campaign casts an undeserved stigma upon a great race, and until it is ended the industrial, commercial and political future of Ireland will grow darker and darker.

Irish in Empire

"There never was a time in history," the Chief Secretary said, "when an Irish executive, a British Cabinet and a House of Commons were more united in their desire to settle the Irish question than they were today. I believe the majority of the Irish people would welcome a settlement that keeps Ireland within the Empire. I decline, therefore, to take a pessimistic view of Ireland's future. We are passing through a hard, difficult, and in places bitter period in that country's history; the real bar to progress and to peace is the campaign of violence. This must be put down, and will be put down, no matter how long it takes, or what it costs. My appeal is to the Irish people to help put down this campaign in the interests of Ireland."

Sir Hamar, in conclusion, added that there was the fundamental fact that the historic religious cleavage in Ireland had made the task of over 50 chief secretaries a most difficult one. For himself he would endeavor to administer the government of Ireland regardless of individuals, and go steadily forward independent of criticism, determined to do what he thought was right, in trying to solve the question which had wrecked more governments and statesmen than any other question in their history.

Clicquot Club GINGER ALE

HERE'S a delightful drink for children coming in from a boisterous play-time—Clicquot Ginger Ale. Its bubbling, sparkling coldness makes a powerful appeal. And how they delight in its pure gingery taste.

Made of real Jamaica ginger, pure juices of lemons and limes, clean cane sugar, and clear, sweet spring water—carbonated. Serve plain or with any kind of fruit juices, as fancy dictates.

Buy Clicquot by the case from your grocer or dealer, and help the kiddies to it whenever they're warm and thirsty. Two large glassfuls in every bottle.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Ownership

Especially for The Christian Science Monitor
"I'd like to have a string of pearls
Like shining drops of light."
"But on the grass are drops of dew
More beautiful and bright."

"I'd like to wear an emerald,
A lovely turquoise blue."
"But, see, the ocean is more green,
The sky a rarer blue."

"And rubies, jades and sapphires,
I want them for my own."
"Are not your pretty sunsets, dear,
More precious than a stone?"

"But I would have one diamond
To look at and to love!"
"Hold fast my hand; look up, dear
child!
A star shines bright above."

The Dalrymples Keep Their Word

It was 4 o'clock—such a bright, sunny, midsummer 4 o'clock, when Cousin Donna closed her typewriter, put it away in its case, and emerged briskly from the "study." This was Eleanor's name for it, because, although it contained Donna's four-poster, as well as her wing chair and rows of books she had brought out in her trunk, it was here that she spent her three not-to-be-interrupted hours of each day. The children, no matter how much they wanted to see her, always managed some way to get along without her during this time. They made the bargain willingly, and, to their honor, they kept it. It came about this way: Instead of being called "Oh, Donna dear, do come and see this baby chicken," and "Oh, Donna, listen, there's an airplane humming. This is right on the air route between New York and Boston" (doesn't it seem funny to think of roads in the air?), or "Oh, Donna, let's go down to the brook and paddle!"—so that Donna never got a minute all day long to do her own work—now a quite different arrangement had been made. They thought it up the second cool night—at Goldenrod Cottage, when they sat in front of the brisk little fireplace blaze.

"I ought to do three hours' work a day," Donna had said.
"Just as many as there are of us," twinkled Graham.

"We might each make you an hour," proposed Howard.

Donna sat bolt upright. "Well, maybe you could do something that would be just as much of a help. See here, children, you know you're always wanting me to go somewhere or play something, and I love to, of course, but you don't always want to do the same thing, and I like to be fair to all of you—and to myself," she added with a laugh. "Now here's my scheme. You let me have three solid hours a day to work without interruptions and," she paused impressively, "I'll give you each an hour of your own, and I'll do whatever you like in it, if it's anything I can. Now what do you say?"

"Oh wise young judge," exclaimed Howard, "a 'Donna' is come to judgment." (He was just reading a copy of "Lamb's Tales" and couldn't forgo a chance to parody Shylock's speech.) Graham tossed the first thing he could find into the air. It happened to be a cracker, and the puppy thought it was intended for him and caught it when it came down. But it expressed Graham's satisfaction with the plan so effectively that it was accepted. Eleanor showed her pleasure quite differently; she put her arms around Cousin Donna's neck and gave her a warm little squeeze. "Oh, but I just do love you, Donna," she whispered fervently.

So the plan had been made and it worked like machinery—much smoother than some, to judge by the number of times Howard had to repair his motorplane to make it travel in the brook! After luncheon, when Donna took up her papers and departed, it was just the same to the children as if she had gone to Baghdad or Vancouver—that is, if you could go to either of those places and get back in three hours. What I mean is, that she was "gone" as far as they were concerned. They wouldn't have thought of interrupting her. In fact so careful were they about this that one day quite an adventure occurred that Donna didn't know anything about until she came out of her retreat for the day.

Graham had been playing that morning that he was Paul Revere, and as he was permitted to ride on the Sawyer's old "Major," he was starting off in fine feather for the hurried trip to "Lexington." But it turned out slightly more hurried than he had planned, for Major, naturally not liking a heavy lantern swished back and forth over his head, especially when he didn't understand that it was merely to rouse the men of the Middlesex villages and farms, started off at his lumbering top speed, and ran half a mile across country, and never stopped until he landed Graham neatly in—where do you suppose? Why, in a clump of high bush blueberries, that not even the Sawyers had discovered. And while he sat there tucking away some of the delicious dewy blueberries, up came Howard, who had trailed him as best he could. They fired a big birch basket with leaves, and picked berries while the horse munched grass. Then they returned, both of them on his back, Howard carrying the berries and Graham holding the lantern very sedately. And when they got back, in sight of the house, there was Eleanor, looking down the road, shading her eyes with her hand, exactly like "Sister Ann, Sister Ann, what do you see?" in the tower. And just as they were wondering if Eleanor could possibly manage to

bake a pie to surprise Donna, it struck four, and out walked Donna herself. They all began to tell her about the adventure at once.
"Graham was 'Paul Revere' and fell in a blueberry patch."
"And Howard came and found me."
"Anyway, Donna," spoke up Eleanor happily, "we kept our bargain. We didn't any of us 'sturb you'."

Betsy Tastes the Language Cake

Betsy was home from school. She was sleeping in her own bedroom again, and the moonlight was shining in through the window, just as it did the night the words had popped out of the composition which lay on the

"because they are made by the tongue. isn't that funny?"

"Oh!" she went on, "who gave us the eggs for our language cake? You must have eggs well beaten or else your cake will never rise."

Language had to think for a minute. "It was the Normans," he said. "Don't you remember all the words they brought over to England with them?" "Yes," said Betsy, "and the Norman

voluntus seems to have joined them all together, and so its dainty blossoms are like little bells or trumpets, or the horns of fairy-gramophones."

Farmers and gardeners, however, do not like this little field convolvulus, and so not many of them have discovered that its flowers are deliciously scented, for it is one of the weeds they have. It runs here, there and everywhere, above the ground and below it. It twines up the stems of the corn in the fields, as well as over the potatoes and gooseberry bushes in the garden, and out to the sunshine it pops its pink-white blossoms as if delighted to find that it has reared its thin stems so high into the air. Even to cut it low down to earth disturbs this hardy little flower not at all, for soon it is up again as strong and as flourishing as before; and if you break its root-parts all into pieces with your hoe it will turn each little piece into a new plant, and so run on again as gaily as ever. You will love this little convolvulus of the waysides, with its long, twining stems and its fragrant trumpet-flowers.

The Snapping Turtle Reforms

"You know, if you keep on snapping like that you'll not get anywhere," the little Turtle said to the big fellow. "Also and moreover," commented the big Toad, Natter Jack, "when you stop to snap like that, you use up a lot of action, which, of course, prevents your getting somewhere."

"I didn't say SOME where. I said ANY where," the little Turtle corrected. Natter Jack, emphatically, "Fiddlesticks!" exclaimed the big Turtle. "I've got somewhere where I am or I wouldn't be here." He thrust out his head from his shell farther yet.

"Of course, in a manner of speaking, it is somewhere," Natter Jack agreed, gazing round on the company, and the rocks, the moss and trees with a cheerful grin. "But what I say is that our young friend here meant NO where, and not ANY where. That is, it will be, if you keep on with that little habit of yours," he concluded in a booming voice, as if that was too absurd to think of.

"Oh," hesitatingly remarked the little Turtle; "if he really KNOWS where, that alters it, makes a difference, and—"

"That's all very well for you fellows to talk like that," interrupted the big Turtle. "Yes, you're not put upon the way we big snappers are."

"But—" Natter Jack broke in.

"But no buts to me," the big Turtle snapped at Natter Jack. "You might just as well snap like me and be done with it as to butt in that way."

"Speaking of 'butting in,'" said the little Turtle Beetle, who was gliding round and round in a circle near by; "what's the matter with our friend here—looking at the big Turtle—that is, so to speak, when he feels like snapping—not snapping, as it were, but in—"

"Not butt in—draw in, draw in—far better to do that," said Natter Jack to the big Turtle, still grinning cheerfully.

"Draw in what?" asked the Water Beetle. He was very interested.

"His head," Natter Jack said. "In his shell, you mean," the little Turtle asserted positively, as if he knew perfectly what they should mean.

"Of course, if he draws at all, he should draw in his head," commented the Painted Lady, lifting her wings gently up and down as she halted

on. "Where," answered the big Toad, with look and voice of great surprise that anyone could be so silly as not to know."

"I see. It's the drawing you all think so much of," the big Turtle remarked, thoughtfully, as he turned his head this way and that with a curious and attentive air—passing over the talk about where.

"Why, of course. And the better they draw, the better they are," the little Turtle agreed.

"Then we are all artists, we turtles," the big Turtle asked, looking very pleased.

"Of course, except when you turn turtle," Natter Jack boomed in his deep bass voice, grinning more widely than ever.

"Turning turtle?" queried the little Water Beetle. He was quite puzzled.

"Yes. Turning a flipper. What you call a back turn, you know. He can't draw near anything if he keeps on doing that, you know. You see that, don't you?" Natter Jack asked him.

"A back turn is turning turtle—from what?" the little Water Beetle asked again. "Because if you are a turtle," he continued, earnestly, "you can't turn turtle."

"No. But it's a back turn, you see," Natter Jack told him.

"To what?" the little Turtle asked.

"A turtle," responded Natter Jack. "But I thought you said—" began the little Water Beetle.

"Yes, I know. It is hard to understand. That's why it is called 'turning turtle.' Everybody knows that," Natter Jack emphasized that in such a large sounding way that no one liked to say they did not understand.

"Anyway, I think the best way to stop snapping is to draw," said the little Turtle so quickly that no one was able to keep on thinking about what Natter Jack meant.

"With you should have said," Natter Jack added with gusto.

"I thought you said 'in' a few minutes ago," questioned the Water Beetle with much surprise.

"The same thing," responded Natter Jack. "Draw in, or withdraw. Any turtle understands that."

"Ah! Now you're talking," the big Turtle joined in with the first really interesting comment he had yet made. "You see, we have our shells for that very purpose. And very satisfactory, too." He put out his head a little further from the midst of the closely folded cravat every turtle wears about his neck to emphasize his approval of Natter Jack's words.

"Yes," Natter Jack agreed with him, "that's fine, for you turtles to have a house you can draw in any time. Now we toads have to make a hole in the mud, or fix up some kind of quarters for ourselves that we can go and draw into—and then it's not the same kind of drawing after all. That's where you turtles have it all over us!"

"And that's the very reason why he should not be snapping," said the little Turtle. "For every one knows that you have a snap without snapping."

"How's that?" asked Water Beetle. "Why, the rest of us have naturally got to make a place to draw in, don't you see, and the turtles haven't—that's all," answered Natter Jack.

"Thank you, Natter Jack, for reminding me of it. I really never stopped to think about it, or I am sure it would have made a difference to me. I think some one ought to teach all of us snapping turtles about our good fortune," said the big Turtle.

"Now that is something like," said Natter Jack, heartily.

"Like a turtle," pleasantly added the Painted Lady.

"With drawing," Natter Jack went on.

The Buoy

Outside the harbor mouth, where the great green rollers are swelling over the sandbanks, to break in boiling miles of white foam along the shelving beach beyond, floats a buoy. It is a round buoy like a big globe, painted in black and white "chess-board" squares, and it carries on its top a lantern. As the waves pass, the buoy rises up on each one, sinking down again into the hollow before the next one comes; and even by daylight you can see the lamp flashing its automatic signal—one long flash, another long flash, and then an interval—again and again. Perched on the top of the lamp, as steady as a stone statue, stands a big white gull, looking patiently out to sea, facing the wind.

Away over the horizon, with a good depth of green waters over her head, comes the submarine. The captain is sitting up in his bunk—his small bed—reading an important-looking printed paper. The navigator, who is leaning over the table just beside him, stands upright and stretches himself. Comes a voice from between the curtains of the bunk:

"Well, the orders say that '72' is coming out to sea today, so we'd better keep a look out for him; his course passes quite close to us, on the chart, doesn't it?"

The captain looks to the navigator. "Yes," this one replies, glancing at the big chart spread out on the table between them. "We should pass him during the next half hour or so, if that position I got from the stars last night was any good. I'll listen on the 'hydrophones.'"

He walks aft to where the man at the wheel is sitting with a pair of telephone receivers over his ears.

"I'll look out for a bit now," says the navigator, and takes the receivers off the man's head, putting them over his own. The two receivers fit tightly, one over each ear, and he sits down on a stool, holding a small electric switch in one hand.

The "hydrophones" are just underwater telephones, built into the steel body of the submarine, one on each side of the boat. Any sound in the waters outside, even a long way off, can be heard in the receivers. The little switch connects the listeners to either one side of the boat or the other.

The navigator hears the continuous "swishing" sound of the water along the outside of the submarine, but nothing else; so he picks up a book from the top of one of the machines beside him and begins to read. He has just become fairly interested in the story when he hears a sound. It is a faint, faint sound, like the sound of a motor car in the open country roads when it is still a long way off.

He has often heard the "chug-chug" of a steamer's screw, and the humming of a fast destroyer, but he knows this at once for the sound of a submarine under the waters.

"Expect this is '72' now," he calls out to the captain. "Shall I challenge him?"

"No, I'll do it," comes the answer, as a half-dressed figure climbs out of the bunk. "You listen for the answer."

The captain goes into a little cabin like a cupboard, and switches on a small electric motor; then comes a loud buzzing sound as he makes the signal in long and short "buzzes" in a secret code. This underwater signaling arrangement can be heard for miles, and only friends are supplied with the right answer to the secret signal. Soon comes the answer, loud enough to be heard by everybody in the boat; the navigator pulls the receivers off his head in a hurry!

"That's '72' all right," the captain says, as he returns to the chart on the table.

The navigator gives back the hydrophone receivers to the man at the wheel, and joins the captain.

"We should sight one of the buoys soon, then," he remarks, "shouldn't we?"

They look over the chart and find a little picture of a buoy marked on it, with its color and light described underneath in strange signs. The first one, "B. W. Cheq." means that the buoy is painted in black and white squares; while the next, "L. Gp. Fl. 2 ev. 6 secs." tells them that the light shows a group of two flashes every six seconds.

"I think we'll come up and have a look round for it, anyhow," the captain decides, and calls out for the submarine to be brought up to 15 feet. While this is being done, he looks again at the chart, to see what other buoys and lights will help to lead him into the harbor, and what courses he must steer marked with a green light; then he comes across several other buoys, with different shapes, colors, and lights; last of all, he finds a light-house marked on the land.

At this point the navigator calls out that the "depth-gauge" is showing "15 feet." The captain goes to the periscope and looks out through it over the waters. He turns it slowly round, gazing intently into it all the time. Suddenly he stops. There, almost right ahead of the submarine, is a round buoy rising and falling with the waves. On top of it is a light which flashes twice every few seconds; the buoy is painted in black and white squares and, perched on the very top of the lantern is a big white gull—gazing patiently out to sea, facing the wind.

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"My kitty sits on the garden wall"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

My Kitty

Especially for The Christian Science Monitor
My kitty sits on the garden wall,
Sits on the garden wall.
My kitty sees the cherry tree.
She says, "I think I'd like to be
So green and fine and tall!"
So green and fine and tall!"

Exhibition Day

When Miss Rowe announced to her pupils that they would have "Exhibition Day," they didn't know quite what she meant. Miss Rowe explained in this way: "Next Friday afternoon you may bring things that you have collected. Perhaps during vacation time you picked up some trophies that would be interesting. Or maybe you have a toy that you would like the others to see and enjoy."

A very busy teacher was Miss Rowe on Friday noon, arranging the various exhibits. The children made tickets out of squares of paper for the "Big Show," as they called it, and assisted in other ways. One boy was appointed gatekeeper, whose duty it was to collect the tickets as the children passed by him.

The first exhibit was of dolls and even the boys were interested in this. There was a furry Eskimo doll who had come from a far-away Canadian town. An Indian doll made of leather, a dainty Japanese doll clad in figured silk, and many others delighted the children.

Just then they heard a "tinkly, tinkly" tune and discovered that it came from a music box Miss Rowe had wound up unbeknown to them. Miss Rowe asked different ones to wind it until they had listened to all of the tunes it played.

One boy had brought a train whose tracks all of the boys helped set up. When it was ready the train was wound up and it ran for a full minute without stopping. A collection of Indian beads and baskets was interesting and especially so when Miss Rowe explained how they were made. A very curious exhibit was that of a chameleon which a little girl carried in a box of grass. The chameleon is a little animal about 10 inches in length. Its body is very slender and it has a very long tail. The chameleon has a peculiar way of changing color. When on the grass it is green, and on anything brown it turns that color, and so on. The little girl had named her pet Ebenezer and he was greatly admired by all of the children.

A small little box nearby contained two pretty white mice which had been so quiet no one had guessed what the box held. The children thought the quaint pair of wooden shoes brought from Holland were very funny.

Miss Rowe's contribution to the exhibit was a collection of stamps from many countries. She concluded the delightful afternoon by telling about them and said at the last: "I'm sure we've all enjoyed the exhibition and we'll try to have one each month."

chair by her bed, and had begun to talk to her.

Tonight she had a new book on the same chair. The cover was green, and on it, in gold letters were the words "The Story of the English Language." Her father had given her the book that day for a present because she was so fond of finding out all about words.

Just as a ray of moonlight wandered right into Betsy's eyes she heard a funny clanking sound and there was the golden word "Language" walking across her sheet.

Betsy sat up. "How do you do?" she said politely, for Betsy had had so many visits from words at odd times, she wasn't at all surprised to see this one.

Language bowed to her as best he could and his golden letters all clattered together.

"You will enjoy reading our book," he said. "I've come to help you understand it. If you will only remember one thing that makes everything else clear." Here he paused and looked as wise as only a long word like language can look.

"You see," he said, trying to make it very plain, "the English language is like a cake, it's made up of words from a great many other languages, some are the currants, some the raisins."

"I know," Betsy told him. "I helped make a cake this morning—a rich fruit cake. First we weighed out the flour, a whole pound, that was the foundation."

"Exactly," cried Language. "That's it. The Anglo-Saxon words, the ones the Angles and Saxons brought with them when they came to England, are the foundation of our language, just as the flour is the foundation of your cake."

Betsy nodded, she was more interested in her cake than in the English language at the moment. "Then you mix in the other things," she said, "the sugar, raisins, currants and peel—"

"That's exactly what happened to our language cake," her visitor exclaimed, all his letters jingling together in his eagerness. "When the Danes came over to England and conquered part of the country they threw into our language bowl lots of words, just as you throw handfuls of sugar into your cake. Then there are Latin words and Greek words to be found in it. They are like the raisins and the currants because you never lose sight of them. You are pretty sure to recognize them when you come across them."

Betsy nodded her head. "I'm learning Latin," she told him. "It makes it very easy when you find that we have borrowed their words. Let's see there is expeditio and manuscriptum and—"

"I'm from a Latin word myself," Language told her, "lingua, the tongue you know."

"I suppose they call all the words we use language then," said Betsy,

words and the Anglo-Saxon words got well mixed up, didn't they?"

Language nodded. "There are still the spices and the citron peel," said Betsy. "Who can they be?"

"They are the words we've borrowed from other languages," he told her. "We have a few Dutch, Spanish, Italian, Mexican, Chinese and Japanese words, not to mention any other countries."

"Then," said Betsy, "your cake has to be baked; that improves it ever so much, you know."

"Our cake is being baked all the time," Language answered. "People who use words are altering them a little all the time. Some words drop out, new ones are put in, some words lose a few letters, some are pronounced

upon the big yellow water lily round whose golden edges she was walking.

"Draws in his head!" Of course he draws in his head, and his fore and hind feet as well," continued the little Turtle with the exactness he loved.

"To be sure. He draws them all in his shell, and to do that he has to draw them all in his head first—he thought, you know—or he couldn't draw at all!" agreed the Painted Lady.

"Well," said the little Turtle, "what I say is that if he'd only do a little more drawing and less snapping, he would get somewhere." The little Turtle spoke very emphatically when you considered how much smaller he was than the big one.

"We all have to get some," Natter Jack commented.

"What?" the Water Beetle asked again, as interestedly as if he had

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TRAINING OF SERVICE MEN IS OPPOSED

Opposition in Britain, However, Narrows Down to Isolated Unions, and Does Not Follow General Trade Union Policy

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—So much criticism has fallen upon the trade unions in consequence of their alleged attitude towards the training of former service men, that it comes as a refreshing relief to scan the official government reports on the work performed at their instructional centers. On June 16, there were nearly 24,000 men in training, which number continues to rise, although somewhat slowly, while the number awaiting training is somewhere round about the same figure. A feature in training work during the past few months has been the development of schemes for training former service men as elementary school teachers. The number of applications for this particular form of training has far exceeded expectations, and it has already become necessary to consider the possibility of extending the facilities at present provided or in contemplation.

Salisbury Court, now being utilized for this work, has accommodation for 100 students in the training college section, but investigation is being pursued in the hope that additional room will be found for another 50 men. The scholastic profession is sadly in need of men and women. Many of the former who abandoned the school for the factory under the stress of war have not thought fit to return, so that the admission of a greater number of recruits, men suitably qualified, who have had an experience which has not been wholly academic, should be all to the benefit of the schools of the country.

Make Teaching Attractive

In passing it should be stated that obviously the correct method to obtain, and retain, intelligent men and women for the training of the nation's most valuable asset, is to make the profession attractive by paying a reasonable salary, at present notoriously inadequate.

Impetus to the training scheme has been given by the visit of the King and Queen to the Government Instructional Factory at Cricklewood, where both showed a lively interest in the various processes through which the trainees are put, ere passing out as competent carpenters and joiners for the building trades.

Speaking at Birmingham, the divisional director for the West Midlands, after describing the progress of training work in his area, said that his department has "received from trade union officials the greatest help and encouragement," and he was convinced that, speaking generally, "the trade union officials are desirous of giving us all the assistance they can in this important work. The most difficult period is that at which the men must be absorbed into industry. We have come across cases where trade unionists refuse to work side by side with trained disabled men. That is not the fault of trade union officials and they are not to blame."

Earl Haig's Attack

This statement simply bears out the opinions expressed by the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in commenting on Earl Haig's attack on trade unionists—that the opposition could be narrowed down to isolated trade unions here and there, and in no way could be regarded as generally following trade union policy. A matter of grave anxiety to the Government, to the trade unions as well as to employers, is the question of interrupted apprenticeships; and difficulty is still being experienced through an occasional employer here and there refusing to accept apprentices on the plea that the wages payable under the scheme rendered it economically unsound; and fear of trade union action if they paid a lower rate has been given as a reason for refusal.

In one case the local Association of Engineering and the National Employers' Federations have decided to accept no further cases under the scheme, due in some measure, possibly, to the persistent refusal of certain local firms to adopt it, and there seems also strong resentment at what is believed to be the attitude of the federation, it being asserted that, while the local associations were instructed that the scheme was obligatory on all local associations, it did not appear to have been adopted by certain other local associations.

In contrast to the foregoing it is a pleasant relief to know that yet another type of employer reveals a sympathetic interest in the young men, improving facilities for training, with the result that it is by no means unfrequent occurrence to hear of apprentices under the scheme, owing to their good work, being paid more than the stipulated rates. It is also pleasing to know that a firm of machine tool-makers reports that although it has found marked lack of skill as a result of army service, the discipline among the lads is decidedly better than before the war.

Blowing Hot and Cold

The report generally blows hot and cold in regard to the success of the various schemes and leads strongly to the conclusion that where employers have set themselves out to make the training a success, and endeavor to recover for the young men the time lost while in the army, nothing but good comes as a result; and the apprentices themselves show their appreciation. As evidence of this may be cited the case of four apprentices engaged by a firm in Bradford who, upon being convinced that their employer could not afford to carry out

the scheme, have signed requests for their agreements to be canceled. They state also that he has given them the option of leaving, but, recognizing his kindness and good training, they prefer to continue with him at decreased rates, with a promise of rapid promotion according to merit.

The reports in regard to the training of women are considered satisfactory, although there is keen disappointment felt by women clerks under notice of dismissal, or warned to be discharged from the Ministry of Pensions, that they are not to be allowed opportunities of free training which were open to those who were dismissed earlier. It is estimated that about 500 girls are anxious to receive training, and efforts are still being pursued with a view to obtaining an extension of the scheme. Judging by the applications made, a considerable proportion of the clerks do not seem anxious to continue in clerical employment, but are prepared to train as cooks, dressmakers, milliners, elementary school teachers and nurse-maids.

Congratulations have been offered by the Scottish Textile Workers' Union at the success of the training scheme for women in the Dunfermline District, which has secured for the linen industry many weavers that were badly wanted, and taken many women off the unemployment register. They also express the opinion that if the scheme is extended beyond the original date, the unemployment problem, so far as that district is concerned, will be in a fair way to solution.

FUTURE POLICY OF TZECHO-SLOVAKS

Premier Says Task Is to Create, Produce and to Export—New Penal Code Is Provided For

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The "Gazette de Prague" publishes the following statement by Mr. Tusa, the Tzecho-Slovak Prime Minister, on the problems confronting his government, and his proposed policy in dealing with them:

"Like all other governments of our time, we have to liquidate the unfortunate heritage of the war, and wipe out the deplorable destruction, both material and moral, which it caused. This task must be accomplished methodically and by stages.

"Each day brings us fresh cares and fresh problems. The most urgent of all, the one which calls for an immediate solution, is the food problem. We have elaborated a complete scheme for a food supply, planned so as to provide our whole population with food for a year. For that purpose we shall need not merely to set up a detailed organization, but also to cope with all the difficulties of transport and to create a well-regulated financial system.

Economic Problems

"If we glance at the activity hitherto carried on by the government and the legislative organs, we discover that economic problems are becoming more and more important as compared with purely political problems. The causes of all the conflicts which threatened to develop into political crises were divergencies of opinion on the food question. For a long time to come we shall have to devote our attention and our endeavors to solving this food problem.

"Upon the practical program which the present government has prepared in full agreement with the coalition parties, figures the putting into practice of the principle of socialization. We are, of course, thoroughly aware of the difficulties of this task. We shall proceed judiciously, and it will be our concern to avoid impairing or retarding unduly the work as a whole. We shall keep clear of everything which might damage or diminish industrial and agricultural production. Socialization can be put into effect only by degrees and in accordance with an authoritative plan. Moreover, it should be applied only to those enterprises which are ripe for such a method. It is a matter of course that parallel to or even subsequent to this reform, a whole legislation dealing with social measures will be brought about.

Political Gospel

"The government desires to organize in accordance with a carefully arranged system, pensions and insurance, so that all those who are in need will be under public protection. "Our political gospel may be summed up as follows: To create, to produce, to export. But our task of legislation is still far from being accomplished. We have created our own legislation, it is true, but we still have the administration of the former régime. In this respect, it is no longer a question of mere reform, but rather of a fresh creation from the very beginning. The preliminary work of this purpose is already considerably advanced, together with our efforts at elaborating a new penal code. This demands patient and incessant labor, which must not be interfered with by squabbles in national politics. However, the first session of our Parliament has adequately shown that the urgency of economic needs has modified the warmth of nationalist feelings. It is not too bold to assert that, with the help of time, our National Assembly and the Tzecho-Slovak Republic in general, will become a center of creative energy and labor."

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MARCH OF WOMEN THROUGH THE AGES

Every Continent Can Boast Some Measure of Suffrage, Though Only Germany Has Gained Complete Legal Equality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Mentally to review the march of women through the ages is an inspiration to any lover of progress. To note the barriers—menacing, formidable, impenetrable—that threaten, impede, hurt, and finally collapse into nothingness before unshakable faith and persistent endeavor is to receive fresh proof of the stupidity of the word "impossible." The bare recital of triumph after triumph piled high into a huge pyramid of achievement would take up many pages of an ordinary newspaper; but in view of the decision of the International Suffrage Alliance to continue to work until a real equality of the sexes has been established in every country it may be useful briefly to summarize the present position of women throughout the world.

In 1865 no single nation had enfranchised its women; in 1920 every continent can boast at least some measure of woman's suffrage, though only one country—Germany—has attained complete legal equality of the sexes.

Political Outcasts

As might be expected, America was the first to lead the way. Wyoming gave women the vote in 1869, but 24 years elapsed before any other state followed the good example. In 1914 Australia, New Zealand, Finland, Norway and a handful of American states other countries have added woman's

enfranchisement. Since then 21 other countries have added women's suffrage to their statute books. Women are still in the position of political outcasts in British India, China, Japan, Persia, Greece, Turkey, Bulgaria, Rumania, the Union of South Africa, Serbia, Switzerland, Newfoundland, the Philippines, and the Latin countries of Europe and South America.

Even in the enfranchised countries, the freedom is only comparative. Women have votes on the same terms as men in Austria, British East Africa, Canada, the Crimea, Tzecho-Slovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Holland, Germany, Iceland, Lettonia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Poland, Rhodesia, Sweden and Ukraine. In the United States the federal amendment giving women the vote on equal terms with men in all the states has not yet been ratified. In the British Isles women are not allowed to vote at parliamentary elections till they have reached the age of 30. Since the passing of the Representation of the People Act in 1918 several attempts have been made by private members to get the age limit removed, but so far they have proved unsuccessful.

Suffrage in Hungary

In Hungary the women do not vote till they are 24, and then only if they can read and write. The men vote at 21, illiteracy in their case being no disqualification. Russia gave women equal votes with men after the first revolution. Several women were also elected to Parliament and the Cabinet. The present position seems uncertain, but it is reported that many working women have seats on the various soviets.

Political enfranchisement is not in itself a true test of the position of women, though it is generally regarded as the hallmark of emancipation and the key to further extensions of liberty. In France, where women have yet to win the vote, there have been distinguished women bar-risters for many years. Spain also has recently opened the legal profession to women, though in almost every other respect their public status is very low. Since July, 1919, Italian women have been admitted to all the professions and many public offices. In the autumn of the same year it was thought for one brief moment that the franchise was also theirs; a woman's suffrage bill passed the Chamber of Deputies by a large ma-

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majority, but Parliament suddenly dissolved before it could be indorsed by the Senate!

Social Equality in Burma

The women of Burma have from earliest times been in a position of social equality with men; and equal franchise was also theirs till the Government of India Bill became law! In the Philippines, too, though not enfranchised, the status of women is high, and they are admitted to all the professions. The position of Swiss women is a matter of surprise to many people. They have had free access to the universities for a long time, and in some cases even act as clergymen, but they are not yet enfranchised. Switzerland, however, can only be compared with the United States. It is a confederation of 22 independent cantons, each of which has to be gained separately. As the population is largely agricultural and scattered in inaccessible mountainous districts, propaganda is a difficult matter. Nevertheless, all the signs point to the fact that Switzerland will shortly be numbered among the enfranchised countries.

So far as the professional position of women is concerned, America and the Scandinavian countries are the most advanced. America has thousands of women lawyers, many of whom occupy important legal positions. America, too, is the only country where women have gained a real footing in the higher branches of the civil service. The medical profession is practiced by women the world over; and in one country after another the legal profession is slowly opening its doors to women. In Australia a woman lawyer occupies an official position as judge's associate, and a woman was attached in a legal capacity to the Canadian expeditionary force. Of all professions the church offers the most determined opposition to the admission of women.

Clerical Opposition

In Denmark a bill was recently introduced to admit women to all public offices, including the priesthood. The clerical clause was the only one seriously contested, and it was finally decided to deal with it under a separate statute, the agreement of the General Church Synod for the necessary condition. The free churches have proved a little more amenable, though even in America admission to the ranks of the clergy was not gained without a stiff struggle. In England the Enabling Bill of 1919 extended the power of laywomen in the Church of England. An election has just taken place, women being returned to the House of Laity in the proportion of 10 per cent. To the ministry itself, however, the opposition is as ruthless as ever.

The position of Eastern women is of course appallingly low, and hardly comparable in any respect with that of the Western sisters. Nevertheless, the struggle toward the light has begun. Feminists are concentrating chiefly on education for the moment, and schools and universities have been established in India and Japan. India is the most advanced of the Eastern countries. The women have had the municipal vote for the presidency of Bombay for about 16 years, and are now striving to get the legislative councils to grant the franchise refused under the Government of India Bill. Persia, too, is moving. The government has opened girls' schools in different parts of the country, and American and English missionary societies have established excellent schools for Parsees, Jews, Armenians and Persians. A society to abolish child marriage has also been started. In Egypt a committee for the emancipation of women has recently been formed.

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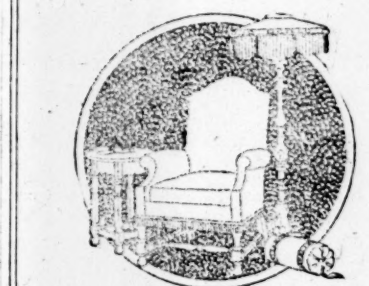
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The statement that a crisis has been reached in the history of coasting shipping around the United Kingdom is by no means an exaggeration. With expenses continually rising, many of the coastwise services find it next to impossible to compete in the matter of rates with the railways, and are especially hard hit by the port to port rates, which are a survival of pre-war days, when the railway companies introduced them in order to effectively compete with shipping. Since then the coasting companies have had to raise their rates and there is a strong suspicion that the railway companies have not put their port to port charges on an economic level.

What the shipping companies desire is that the railway rates should be put at an economic level, and that they should have an assurance that in all cases this has been, or will be, done. It is contended that if they cannot compete with the railway companies when the railway rates are on a profitable basis, then, unless they are prepared to carry on business at a loss, they must seek other employment for their boats.

Such a diversion of ships would be deplorable on national grounds. Every advantage ought to be taken of the fact that most of the great industrial areas of these islands can be reached from the sea. When coastwise communication was ignored the railways suffered from severe congestion, which during the past few months has been relieved, to a considerable extent, by the re-institution of coastwise services. Coastwise transport provides an alternative service to the railways, and, although railway managers can hardly be expected to be deeply appreciative, alternative routes must be in the interests of the population.

PLAN FOR FREE TUITION
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—Free tuition for city students at the arts department of the Western University is to be inaugurated at the commencement of the fall term. Civic officials have taken up the matter with the univer-



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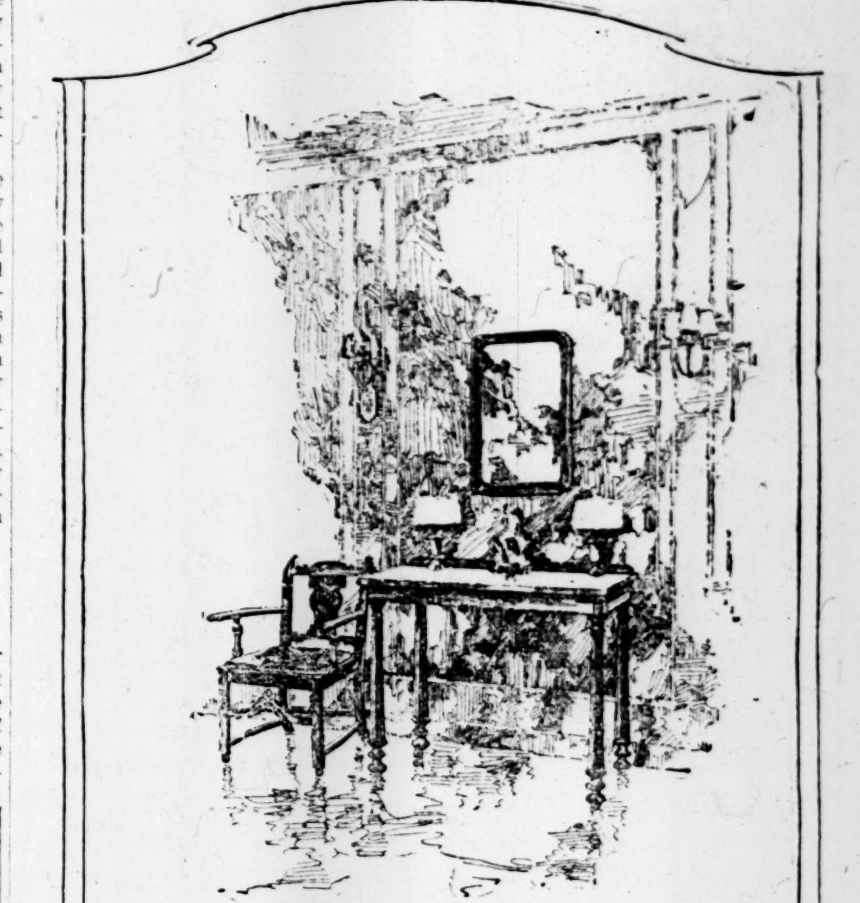
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sity authorities and it is announced that free tuition will be granted under certain conditions. Each applicant must, of course, have passed the junior matriculation examinations or have equivalent academic standing in order to be allowed to enter on the first year of work, which must be completed to the satisfaction of the authorities before the student is entitled to proceed with the second year. The free course consists of two years' work and is confined to the arts course alone. It has been decided that sons and daughters of property owners in the city, whose property is assessed at \$3500 or less, and sons and daughters of tenants living in houses assessed at \$3500 or less shall be entitled to the free tuition under the university regulations. It is costing the city nothing, as the university simply dispenses with fees for the students in question. The plan is widely approved, and is expected to increase the attendance at the university by a large percentage.

ADMITTANCE DENIED ENVOY FROM LATVIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Alfred Nagel, bearing credentials as secretary of the Latvian delegation to the United States, has been refused admittance at Ellis Island, and has appeared before a special board of inquiry. It is understood the initiative to keep him out of the country was taken by the State Department. Among the reports as to reason for opposing his entrance are that his passport has been voided under false representations and was withdrawn, but that he sailed before officials could secure the passports from him; that he rendered secret service to the Germans during the war and that he had made trips to Moscow and other parts of Russia.



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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MARATHON WON
BY KOLEHMAINEN

Famous Long Distance Runner of Finland Captures This Classic Event in the Olympic Games at Antwerp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—ANTWERP, Belgium (Sunday)—Hannes Kolehmainen of New York City, United States of America, running under the colors of Finland today won the 42.75 kilometer Marathon race, against 48 competitors from nearly every country in the world. Kolehmainen finished fresh, 400 yards ahead of Juri Lossman of Estonia, who made a great start at the finish. Valerio of Italy was third, Broos of Belgium fourth, John Toumoukoki of Finland fifth, Solus of Denmark sixth, and J. L. Organ the first United States runner to finish seventh. The winner's time was 2h. 30m. 35.4-5.

After the finish Kolehmainen jogged about the stadium, to be cheered and admired by the throngs. Lossman followed close on his heels. Valerio had reserve strength enough to turn handspins as he finished. Kolehmainen was added to the list of starters at the last minute, as was also Toumoukoki of Boston. Forty-nine runners were away from the mark at 10 minutes after four. The crowd of starters presented an odd picture in their multi-colored track suits. They circled the track once before taking to the highways and Broos led the long line as it passed the outer gate.

G. W. Gisham of South Africa led the field at the end of the first 10 kilometers. At 30 kilometers, 12.75 kilometers from the finish, Kolehmainen had pulled into first place with Gisham still clinging to his heels. At 40 kilometers Kolehmainen led Lossman a half mile, following which Lossman made a determined effort to cut down the lead.

Three Americans finished among the first 12: J. L. Organ seventh, C. A. W. Linder eleventh and C. H. Melior twelfth.

In the first heat of the 100-meter swimming races D. R. Kahanamoku, the Honolulu star, won in 1:14.5s., breaking the record established by himself at Stockholm in 1912.

ANTWERP, Belgium (Saturday)—Capt. Helge Loveland, of the Norwegian Army, and B. K. Hamilton, of the United States, had a great battle for the decathlon championship of the Olympic Games today, and the former won by a small margin, the official figures being 6774.355 to 6770.86.

Owing to the closeness of the score, a recount was ordered to determine whether the points were correct. Olsson of Sweden was third with 6679.305; Halmer of Sweden fourth, with 6533.15; Nilsson of Sweden fifth, with 6434.53; and Wickholm of Finland sixth, with 6406.46. The winner did not win a single first place in the events which make up the decathlon, but averaged high in all of them. Hamilton won first place in the 100-meter dash and the shotput.

P. J. McDonald won the final of the 56-pound weight put with a put of 112.55 meters. Patrick Ryan, also of the United States, was second with a put of 109.55 meters. Carl Lind, Sweden, was third with 102.55 meters; Archie McDiarmid Canada, fourth, with 101.22; Svensson, Sweden, fifth, with 99.40; and A. Peterson, Finland, sixth, with 93.77 meters.

Timos of Finland won the final in the hop, step and jump event with 14.30½ meters. Jansson of Sweden was second with 14.43 meters. Alml of Sweden third with 14.17½. S. G. Landers, United States fifth, with 14.17 and D. F. Ahearn, United States, holder of the world's record in the event, sixth, with 14.08.

Frigerio of Italy won the 3000-meter walk today in 13m. 14.1-5s. G. R. Parker of Australia finished second, R. F. Remer, United States third; McMaster, South Africa, fourth; T. A. Maroney, United States, fifth, and C. S. Dawson, England sixth. The competition is a new event and consequently no previous time has been recorded. Frigerio outdistanced the new Parker, alternating with the Italian in setting the pace until they were 1200 meters from the tape where Frigerio dashed into a 40-yard lead which he held to the end. Parker beat Remer by the same distance the latter being about 10 feet ahead of McMaster who was rapidly overtaking the American at the end.

In the qualifying round of the discus throw E. Niklander of Finland was first with 44.685 meters. A. R. Taipale of Finland, the 1912 winner, was second with 44.19 meters; A. R. Pope, United States, third, with 42.13; W. K. Bartlett, United States, fourth, with 40.875; Dallhagen, Sweden, fifth, with 40.16 and E. Erickson, Sweden, sixth, with 39.41.

The United States team, C. W. Peddock, Los Angeles Athletic Club; Loren Murchison, New York Athletic Club; J. V. Scholz, University of Missouri, and M. M. Kirksey, Olympic Club, easily qualified for the final of the 400-meter relay, winning the first heat in 43s. Italy finished second, but later was disqualified for irregular passing of the baton and Luxembourg took second place. The French, English, Swedish and Danish teams also qualified in their heats.

The United States team consisting of H. H. Brown, Boston Athletic Association; I. C. Dresser, New York Athletic Club; A. A. Shardt, Chicago Athletic Association; M. A. Esweeney, Boston Athletic Association, and M. J. Smith, Milwaukee Athletic Club, qualified for the final in the 3000-meter

team race. In their heat of the semi-final the Americans will have the French team as their only opponent. Sweden, England and Italy also qualified for the final.

The United States fencing team today beat England 8 victories to 7 in the dueling-sword contest, but was beaten by France 12 to 2.

The finals in the Graeco-Roman wrestling were contested this morning. England scored 19 points, Sweden 7, Denmark 3 and Norway 1 point. Faced with a huge deficit because of lack of attendance, the Belgian Olympic Committee, three more than two-thirds of the seating capacity of the stadium open to the public without charge. As a result, before the end of the afternoon the structure was almost packed to its full capacity of 30,000. This action was taken, it was stated, because it was realized the Belgian people simply could not afford to pay to see the Olympic contests. The Belgian Government has agreed to meet the deficit because it deems that the permanence of the stadium and the fact that Olympics are being held there will arouse the interest of the people in sports. The Belgian committee had a fund of only \$200,000 to build a stadium and cover all expenses of the games, which at the present rate of exchange was only about equal to \$300,000.

WHITE SOX WIN GAME; HIGHLANDERS BEATEN

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P. C.
Chicago	76	43	.639
Cleveland	72	43	.626
New York	72	47	.609
St. Louis	55	55	.500
Boston	54	60	.474
Washington	48	63	.432
Detroit	45	70	.391
Philadelphia	35	78	.315

RESULTS SATURDAY
Boston 12, Cleveland 0 (first game).
Boston 4, Cleveland 9 (second game).
Detroit 10, New York 3.
Chicago 5, Washington 2.
St. Louis vs. Philadelphia (postponed).

RESULTS SUNDAY
Chicago 8, Washington 4.
Detroit 11, New York 9.
Cleveland at Boston (two games).
Detroit at New York.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

GAMES TODAY
Cleveland at Boston (two games).
Detroit at New York.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

DETROIT WINS AGAIN
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Detroit.....11 2 4 0 1 0 1—11 16 1
New York.....2 0 0 1 1 0 4 0—9 10 2
Batteries—Ehrlich, Oldham, Ayers and Starnes; Quinn, Thormahlen, Shore, Shawkey and Ruel; Umpires—Connolly and Nailin.

WHITE SOX TAKE ANOTHER
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Chicago.....2 0 0 1 2 0 2 1—8 13 1
Washington.....1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1—4 10 2
Batteries—Williams and Schalk; Erickson, Shaw, Courtney and Charny; Umpires—Hildebrand and Mortality.

HUTCHINSON WINS PROFESSIONAL TITLE

CHICAGO, Illinois—John Hutchinson of this city won the United States Professional Golfers Association championship Saturday when he defeated J. D. Edgar of Atlanta, Georgia, Canadian champion, 1 up in the final 36 holes of play on the Flossmoor course. Hutchinson gained his victory by halving the final hole after Edgar, who had played a great uphill game on the second round of the day, drove into a trap and then after a good recovery missed a long putt by an inch.

At the turn in the second round Hutchinson had increased his lead to 3 up, but the Atlanta then settled down to the steady game which has characterized his play through the tournament and barely missed catching the local player on the home green. The summary:

UNITED STATES PROFESSIONAL GOLFERS ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP
Semi-Final Round
John Hutchinson, Chicago, defeated Harry Hampton, Richmond, 4 and 3.
J. D. Edgar, Atlanta, defeated George McLean, Great Neck, 8 and 7.
Final Round
John Hutchinson, Chicago, defeated J. D. Edgar, Atlanta, 1 up.

GILMAN MAY COACH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—HONOLULU, Hawaii—J. A. Gilman of Honolulu, tackle on the Harvard football team of 1915, has been offered the position of assistant coach under Chief Coach R. T. Flaher for the Harvard eleven of the coming season. Mr. Gilman has the offer under advisement. Since his return here from the mainland, where he served as a captain in the twenty-fifth infantry, he has been connected with construction work at Schofield Barracks.

MEANWELL GOES TO WISCONSIN

COLUMBIA, Missouri—W. E. Meanwell, director of athletics at the University of Missouri, has resigned to return to the University of Wisconsin, where he will be basketball coach. He will begin his new duties September 11. No successor to Dr. Meanwell has been named. Meanwell came to Missouri in 1917 from the Wisconsin institution and has made an exceptional record as coach of winning basketball teams.

ENGLISH PLAYERS ON TRIP

NEW YORK, New York—E. O. Chalenger, president of the New York and New Jersey Cricket Association, has announced that the Incongruous Cricketers of England, who will play a series of matches here and in Philadelphia during September, are passengers on the Mauretania, due here next Saturday.

FORMER TITLE HOLDERS WIN

W. M. Johnson and C. J. Griffin Regain the Doubles Lawn Tennis Championship Honors of the United States Easily

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—CHESTNUT HILL, Massachusetts—W. M. Johnson and C. J. Griffin of San Francisco, California, have regained the United States doubles lawn tennis championship which they held in 1915 and 1916. They did so by defeating W. E. Davis and Roland Roberts, also of California, in the final round on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, Saturday, 6-2, 6-2, 6-3.

This match proved to be unexpectedly easy for the winners. Davis and Roberts had been playing remarkably strong tennis in the tournament and while Johnson and Griffin were slight favorites to win the title it was not expected that they would win so easily. The fact that they had come through the easiest half of the draw, while their opponents had been called upon to meet such strong teams as W. M. Williams 2d and Richard Harte; and W. T. Tilden 2d and C. S. Garland Jr., undoubtedly helped them to the easy victory, as their opponents clearly showed the effects of having played strenuous tennis on previous days.

All credit for the victory, however, should be given the winners. They played finely, especially Johnson, who had all his strokes working to perfection and bore the greater part of his team's work. Of the 40 placement shots made by his team, he made no less than 33.

Davis and Roberts fought hard for victory, but they simply could not withstand the terrific attack of their opponents. As a result they were forced on the defensive at the start and were never able to resume an attack worthy of the name.

Previous to the doubles match, Miss Marion Zinderstein of Boston defeated Miss Eleanor Tennant of Los Angeles, California, in the final round of the Longwood Cricket Club women's invitation tournament, 6-4, 6-3. The doubles match by points follows:

First Set
Johnson and Griffin 6 4 1 4 4 4—27-6
Davis and Roberts 4 1 4 2 2 0—13-2

Second Set
Johnson and Griffin 4 4 5 4 5 4—34-6
Davis and Roberts 4 0 0 7 6 3 0—20-2

Third Set
Johnson and Griffin—10 45 1 1
Davis and Roberts—10 7 9 1 3

UNITED STATES CHAMPIONSHIP
TENNIS DOUBLES—Final Round
W. M. Johnson and C. J. Griffin, San Francisco, defeated W. E. Davis and Roland Roberts, California, 6-2, 6-2, 6-3.

ANNAPOLIS FOOTBALL GETS EARLY START

ANNAPOLIS, Maryland—A squad comprising 175 members of the new class at the United States Naval Academy reported Saturday to Lieutenant Commander C. Q. Wright, football representative of the Navy Athletic Association. Lieutenant Commander Wright will have charge of the new material until about the middle of next week, when it is expected, Head Coach R. W. Folwell will arrive. A little elementary work such as kicking, passing and falling on the ball will be gone through in the next few days.

Wright will have as his assistants, until Folwell arrives, John Wilson, one of the athletic instructors, who was previously coach at St. John's College, Annapolis; Daugherty, one of the trainers of last year's teams, and Ensigns Clark, Rhodes and Haaz. The three ensigns were in the academy back field last year, and will prove valuable in breaking in the new men. Several of them have already attracted some attention. Dickens, who played one year in the back field at the University of Iowa, looks like a real player, and Noyes comes with a big reputation from the New York Military Academy.

Vieveg, a candidate for Elmira High School for the regular back field, indicates good form; Ransom gained considerable reputation as a back at South Philadelphia High School; De Wolf, from the Hart, Michigan, High School; Herlihy, from Somerville, Massachusetts; High School, and Kanakani, a Hawaiian, are among the line candidates.

THREE UNITED STATES PLANES ARE IN LINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The United States has entered three aeroplanes in the James Gordon Bennett international aeroplane race to be held at Etampes, near Paris, France, from September 27 to October 3. The planes are a Curtiss monoplane, entered by S. E. J. Cox, vice-president of the Aero Club of Texas; a monoplane entered by the Dayton-Wright Aeroplane Company, and a plane sponsored by the United States air service—a Verville-Packard biplane.

The Cox entry was shipped for Europe on Saturday and the others go over soon.

The Texas machine will be piloted by Roland Rohlfis, who held the world's altitude record until it was bettered by Maj. Rudolph Schroeder and Clarence Combs. Major Schroeder will pilot the army machine and the Dayton-Wright plane will be piloted by Howard Rhehart, one of its designers. The James Gordon Bennett Cup is now held by France.

BROOKLYN WINS ANOTHER GAME

National League Leaders Are Again Defeated by the Runners-Up—Braves Lose Two

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cincinnati	63	48	.568
Brooklyn	65	50	.565
New York	62	51	.549
Pittsburgh	57	55	.509
Chicago	57	61	.483
St. Louis	55	60	.478
Boston	47	61	.432
Philadelphia	46	67	.413

RESULTS SATURDAY
Brooklyn 4, Cincinnati 0.
New York 8, Chicago 3.
Philadelphia 3, Pittsburgh 1.
Pittsburgh 5, Philadelphia 0.
St. Louis 6, Boston 4.

RESULTS SUNDAY
Brooklyn 6, Cincinnati 4.
New York 4, Chicago 1 (11 innings).
St. Louis 3, Boston 2 (10 innings).
St. Louis 11, Boston 2.

GAMES TODAY
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
New York at St. Louis.
Boston at Chicago.

NEW YORK WINS IN ELEVENTH

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11—R H E
New York.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—4 10 1
Chicago.....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 0
Batteries—Toney and Snyder, Gonzales; Vaughn and O'Farrell; Umpires—Rigler and Moran.

BROOKLYN WINS FROM REDS

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Brooklyn.....0 0 0 0 6 0 0 0 0—6 8 0
Cincinnati.....0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0—3 8 1
Batteries—Cadore, Mammas and Miller; Ring, Fisher, Napier and Wingo. Umpires—O'Day and Quigley.

CARDINALS TAKE TWO

First Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
St. Louis.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3—3 1
Boston.....0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—2 10 1
Batteries—Doak and Clemens; Scott and O'Neill. Umpires—McCormick and Hart.

Second Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
St. Louis.....0 0 0 2 0 3 4 x—11 15 1
Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—2 1
Batteries—Schupp and Clemens; McQuillan and Gowdy. Umpires—Hart and McCormick.

CANADIAN CHALLENGE IS NOT YET CERTAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
SYDNEY, Cape Breton—The attitude of the Royal Cape Breton Yacht Club in reference to the proposal of A. C. Ross that a Canadian challenge for the America's Cup should be made through it, is, briefly, that the club would be glad to cooperate in the undertaking, but that it cannot commit itself until Mr. Ross is prepared to make more definite statement as to how the necessary financial arrangements can be carried out.

Mr. Ross was formerly an active and prominent figure in Cape Breton affairs, though never especially to the fore in yachting. At one time he was a member of the House of Commons as the representative for Victoria County, Cape Breton, sitting in the Liberal interest. Of late years, however, he has not been very closely associated with Cape Breton affairs.

His cup challenge proposal has been considered in a more or less informal way by the executive committee of the Royal Cape Breton Yacht Club, but the question of financial arrangements is the subject upon which the club desires more light. The club's present attitude is indicated by the following telegram which was sent to Mr. Ross by Commodore F. E. Lucas: "Royal Cape Breton Yacht Club would be pleased to have the challenger 'Maple Leaf' for America's Cup sail under its auspices; but it cannot take official action until the receipt of further particulars and guarantees regarding finances."

The attitude of the Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron, Halifax, which Mr. Ross would also have to cooperate with him, is much the same as that taken by the yacht club here.

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Basketball schedules will be drawn, and officials appointed, for the games of the 1921, and race for the "Big Ten" championship, at the annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association here September 18. It is announced by Dr. L. J. Cooke, secretary of the association and manager of athletics at the University of Minnesota.

JAPANESE PROPOSE TOUR
CHICAGO, Illinois—A baseball tour on a large scale will be undertaken by Japanese players next spring and summer, according to plans now being formulated by prominent business men of that nation. At the same time an invitation will be extended to two leading teams in the United States to visit Japan. Prof. Fred Merrifield, who led the University of Chicago team on its recent tour of Japanese universities, is enthusiastic over the progress of baseball in the Orient.

STRONG CRICKET TEAM SELECTED

Marylebone Club Invites a Delegation of 15 to Represent England in the Antipodes

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The following 15 players have been invited by the Marylebone Cricket Club to represent England during the coming tour in Australia:

Amateurs—R. H. Spooner, Lancashire, captain; J. W. H. T. Douglas, Essex; P. G. H. Fender, Surrey.
Professionals—Wilfred Rhodes, Yorkshire; J. B. Hobbs, Surrey; F. E. Woolley, Kent; E. H. Hendren, Middlesex; J. J. Hearn, Middlesex; A. C. Russell, Essex; H. Strudwick, Surrey; S. F. Barnes, Staffordshire; or C. H. Parkin, Lancashire; H. Howell, Warwickshire; Asa Waddington, Yorkshire; Arthur Dolphin, Yorkshire; H. Makepeace, Lancashire.

The nineteenth tour of an English team to Australia, this visit will be the first real post-war test of strength between the two greatest cricketing communities in the world—strangely enough both of the same kith and kin. Up to date 94 games have taken place between England and Australia, of which number England has won 40 and Australia 35, 19 having been left undecided. So that this trip will witness the playing of the ninety-ninth match (there being five test matches down for decision, two at Sydney, two at Melbourne, and one at Adelaide).

The century meeting will be deferred until the return of the Australians in England during the summer of 1921.

An ideal country for cricket, Australia with its fine wickets and beautiful climatic conditions lends itself well to the best type of cricket the world can produce. Few statesmen would deny the value of such tours from an imperial point of view. The appointment of Lord Forster as the new Governor-General of Australia coincides with this renewal of friendly rivalry on the cricket field. Australia will appreciate the advent of such a sporting peer. As a cricketer Lord Forster, who was president of the Marylebone Cricket Club in 1919, graduated through the Eton and Oxford elevens into Hampshire County, and later appeared for the Gentlemen at Lords.

That the English tourists will do well can fully be expected. The table of results will show that there was never much to choose between them and their opponents. Hardened tourists as most of the players are, it will not take them long to settle down to the new surroundings.

It is questionable whether the Australians have such a batsman as J. B. Hobbs to open their innings; or one of such steadiness and regularity of scoring power as E. H. Hendren of Middlesex. F. E. Woolley has no superior as a left-handed all-rounder in the world; and the same may be said of the capabilities of Wilfred Rhodes whom Australians already know. Behind the stumps H. Strudwick will give nothing away, and J. W. Hearne is the sort of player to excel under the hardest conditions. It is perhaps only when the relative values of the opposing fast bowlers are considered that England's weakness may be apparent.

As for the previous qualifications of the English side, R. H. Spooner, the captain of Marlborough and Lancashire, is one of the most popular amateurs playing the game. This is his first tour to Australia, and Australia will thus have an opportunity of seeing this great stylist, who makes his runs mostly on off side for the first time. Mr. Spooner is a prolific scorer and is brilliant at cover point in the field. J. W. H. T. Douglas, of the Essex county team, has toured Australia before, and as deputy for P. F. Warner on the last tour in 1911-12, captained the side that won the rubber. He is a fine all-rounder; can bowl or bat all day on the hardest wicket, but is slow when playing an uphill game.

P. G. H. Fender of the Surrey team is Surrey's acting captain, and a very good one at that. As a captain he knows how to handle a side and get the best out of it. As a player he is the batsman to knock the best bowler off his length, and is more than a useful change bowler himself.

J. B. Hobbs, Surrey, is England's premier batsman today. He toured Australia with the 1911-12 side, which brought back the "ashes," and previously in 1907-8; also South Africa in 1909-10, and 1913-14. He is a bright and attractive player with a dashing style of his own; a useful change bowler and a brilliant field at cover-point. He has scored over 80 centuries to date in English cricket.

J. W. Hearn, Middlesex, comes of a well-known family of cricketers, and is a great all-rounder himself. He was a member of the 1911-12 team, and has also visited South Africa and the West Indies for the M. C. C. Hearn is a very sound batsman, and this year about twice as good a bowler as ever he was.

E. H. Hendren, Middlesex, is both a cricketer and footballer too, but excels at the former game. Although he has been playing for Middlesex since 1908, this is his first tour. At the top of the batting averages last season, he occupies the same position today.

H. Strudwick, Surrey, is the natural successor as a wicket-keeper to the great A. L. Lilley. He was reserve stumper with the M. C. C. in Australia in 1903-4, but went out again as first string in 1911-12, and has also toured South Africa twice.

F. E. Woolley is the great Kent all-rounder and left-hander who helped

to bring the "ashes" back in 1911-12, and has made his name on South African wickets as well as in his native shire. He is a punishing bat with a long reach and full and free style. He has yearly aggregated 1000 runs, while his bowling on a wicket made damp by a shower of rain is well-nigh unplayable. From a great height he makes the ball turn and troubles the batsmen with his deceptive flight.

Wilfred Rhodes, Yorkshire, is a name to conjure with in the annals of English cricket, and though now a veteran, he is still in the heyday of his form. Always successful in Australia with both bat and ball, Rhodes has been with all the M. C. C. teams there since 1903-4, besides making several visits to South Africa.

A sure judge of the game, he bats right-handed and bowls left—a most effective medium-paced ball with a deceptive flight.

A. C. Russell, Essex, is one of the most consistent batsmen in the country at the present moment. This will be his first tour; but he will do well on the fiery Australian wickets, and should be an ideal partner to Hobbs in opening the innings for the M. C. C.

S. F. Barnes, Staffordshire, the veteran of the side, has been known to Australians as a great bowler since 1901-2. He played for Lancashire up to 1904 when he threw in his lot with the minor county, and recently played for Saltaire in the Bradford League. But for all that he kept his form, and when called upon to meet the best batsmen of the day, proved equal to the occasion, though he has not appeared in representative cricket this season in England.

C. H. Parkin, Lancashire, is the "mystery" bowler of the season of 1920. Discovered by Lancashire playing for Rochdale in the Lancashire League, he has made desultory appearances for his county, with startling success. He varies his deliveries with astonishing success, and is one of the few who can get a batsman out leg-before-wicket by bowling round the wicket. He has not had a full season in county cricket, but is assured of success in Australia.

H. Howell, Warwickshire, is one of the "finds" of the season. He was the first bowler to capture his one hundredth wicket of the season. He vies with William Hitch of Surrey as the best fast trundler of the year, but is a poor bat.

Arthur Dolphin, Yorkshire, is reserve wicket keeper and a sound bat. He held the fort for Yorkshire, last year's English County champions, for many seasons.

Asa Waddington, Yorkshire, came under notice last season as a bowler of repute. He captured over 100 wickets in 1919 and has done so again this season. He is a left-hander, of medium pace, and is very deadly on a slow wicket.

H. Makepeace, Lancashire, is the international footballer. As a cricketer he is a steady, if not brilliant, bat, who has been in most consistent form this season and has well earned his place.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE HAS FULL QUOTA OF GAMES

SCOTTISH FOOTBALL LEAGUE STANDING			
	W	L	Goals
	W	L	For Agst Pts.
Clyde	2	0	6 1 4
Glasgow Rangers	2	0	6 2 4
Glenorchy Morton	2	0	4 2 4
Celtic	1	0	2 1 3
Hibernians	1	0	3 2 3
Third Lanark	0	2	5 5 2
Academicals	0	2	2 2 2
Dundee	0	2	3 3 2
Motherwell	1	0	3 2 2
Raith Rovers	1	0	3 2 2
Partick Thistle	1	0	1 2 2
Dumbarton	1	0	1 1 2
Ayr United	1	0	2 1 2
Airdrieonians	1	0	1 5 2
Paisley	1	0	3 2 2
Aberdeen	0	1	1 1 1
Queens Park	0	1	5 5 1
Kilmarnock	0	1	6 13 1
St. Mirren	0	1	2 3 1
Clydebank	0	2	0 1 0
Albion Rovers	0	2	0 5 0
Hearts	0	1	1 2 0

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
GLASGOW, Scotland (Saturday)—

London, E. C., 3

AUSTRIA'S SEIZURE OF IMPERIAL FUNDS

State Has Sequestered Possessions and Prevented Payment of Private Income Until Family Jewels Are Returned

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria.—Some hitherto unknown details of the enormous wealth of the Hapsburgs have come to light in the course of the sequestration proceedings, now going on in Vienna. Next to the Tzar of Russia, the Emperor of Austria was generally understood to be the richest monarch in the world; but few people had any idea of the actual extent of the Austrian imperial family's possessions. There included castles and lands in various parts of Austria and Hungary, movable property of all descriptions, priceless art-treasures and jewels, besides very large sums of ready money.

The state has not only sequestered the possessions of the former imperial family, but has also prevented the payment of the private income of the former Emperor until the restoration of the family jewels, which were taken out of the Imperial Treasury and carried off to Switzerland. It appears that this was done by order of former Emperor Charles in November, 1918, just before the collapse of the monarchy. These jewels were the common property of the imperial family, but the Emperor, as head of the family, had the power to dispose of them. It is argued that even though later a law was passed transferring the treasure to the Republic, this did not change the actual legal situation, as the jewels had previously been taken out of the country. Consequently, the jewels remain the property of the once imperial family, which refuses to return them.

Imperial Property in Austria

The Peace Treaty which gives to the Republic the private property of the late dynasty, covers only property within Austria and not the property of the former imperial family in foreign countries. The private property of the former emperor which remains in Austria consists of between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 crowns in cash, the Villa Warberg near Reichenau, and the Schloss Feistritz in Styria. Not a Heller can be sent to Charles from all this, whilst besides this the estates must be kept up, pensions of employees paid as well as the insurance premiums on the six children of Charles and Zita. After all these payments have been made, less than 100,000 crowns are left.

The state has also confiscated the whole of the family possessions. These consist of the family funds, comprising the estates of Orth, Mannersdorf, Pogostall, Matthöfen in Austria, and Austrian stocks and securities in the Bodekreditanstalt, to the value of \$6,000,000 crowns. Further, there is the Crown Fideicommiss (entailed property) of the value of 15,000,000. This consists of the shooting boxes at Murstetz and Langbathsee besides stocks and shares. This Crown Fideicommiss was founded by the Emperor Francis Joseph on February 6, 1901, out of his own property, to enable the existing ruler of the house to exercise acts of benevolence. The trust deed provides that in case the House of Hapsburg should become ruler, the last ruler should become the owner of the Crown Fideicommiss.

Priceless Art Treasures

To the family possessions belong also the priceless contents of the Museum of Art, the Treasury, the Court Stables, the Castles of Ambras and the Belvedere and the unrivaled collection of Gobelins. The actual value of these possessions cannot be estimated. Also the contents of the Court Library founded by Maximilian II. in 1575 and enlarged by the frequent gifts of Prince Eugen, as well as by many contributions from the imperial family from time to time. All these belong to the family estate.

As regards the family funds, this was founded by the Empress Maria Theresa in 1755 out of part of the heritage of her husband, Franz I. Grand Duke of Tuscany. The Empress added 6,000,000 florins (12,000,000 crowns) to it, in order that her children and their descendants might be better provided for and be able to live in a style befitting their rank and condition. The "Family Fund" was further increased by the decree added to the statutes in 1839, providing that only one-third of the clear annual revenue should be divided among the members of the family; the remaining two-thirds to be devoted to the increase of the original capital.

As regards the collections of the imperial family, at an inventory made by representatives of the government and the procurator of finance in 1875, it was acknowledged that these collections did not belong to the Court Estate, but were the private property of the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine. It would appear that the family property which has been sequestered by the state is just as much lost to the former imperial family as the diamonds and other jewels from the Imperial Treasury are lost to the state.

Gobelins Retained

Archduke Franz Ferdinand gave instructions in his will that the art collections belonging to the Modena-Este family were to be divided in such a way that his son, Duke Max of Hohenberg, as sole heir, would inherit the collections in Konopischt and Olmutz, while all the other art treasures were to go to the then Archduke Karl Franz Joseph.

In the year 1915 Duke Max Hohenberg took possession of his inheritance including the above-mentioned art col-

lections. At the same time, the legacy left to the Archduke Karl was handed over to him.

But although Duke Max was allowed to retain possession of his inheritance after the revolution, the Austrian Government refused to give over the Gobelins, which at one time were valued at half a million crowns and now represent a fortune of a hundred and fifty millions.

The public are very interested to learn the decision of the court, but it will be more interested to learn the legal grounds for such procedure. The standpoint of the former emperor is that it is a question of private property and that the government has repeatedly declared that it has no intention of confiscating his private fortune.

ARMENIA CONFERS WITH BOLSHIEVIKI

Latter Are Informed by Prime Minister That Internal Interference Will Not Be Tolerated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Intelligence which has just come to hand shows that a lively correspondence has taken place between the Armenian Government on the one side and Mr. Tchitcherin, the commissary for Foreign Affairs of Soviet Russia, on the other.

In a long wireless message, Mr. Tchitcherin complained that the Armenian Government had ruthlessly suppressed the Bolshevik movement in Armenia, that "hundreds" of Bolshevik comrades had been executed within her borders, and that the first experiments of "Soviet" government had been drastically put down.

Bolshevik Sympathy
Mr. Tchitcherin then proceeded to give friendly advice to the effect that these severities against Bolshevik comrades should cease, so that the negotiations in progress between Armenia and Russia may result in an understanding, and that the persecuted Armenian people may not be deprived of the assistance and sympathy of Soviet Russia.

It appears that, in order to lend emphasis to these veiled threats, the Armenian delegation sent last May from Erivan to Moscow to negotiate was kept under "surveillance" as being the representatives of a reactionary country, but that later on the delegates were released, the whole episode being explained as a "misunderstanding." In answer to these complaints of Mr. Tchitcherin, Dr. Chaudjanian, the Prime Minister of Armenia, sent a full report explaining the nature of the disturbances and the aims of the rebellion. The Armenian Government pointed out that under similar circumstances the Russian Soviet Government itself would have acted with the same energy toward those who stirred up mutiny in the army and plotted against the lawful authority of the country.

Conditional Liberty

The Prime Minister further mentioned that so long as Russian or other Bolsheviks enjoying the hospitality of Armenia keep within the legitimate bounds of opinion and speech, but free their intervention in the internal affairs of Armenia be proved those Bolsheviks should not escape punishment. In another communication addressed by the Armenian Government to Moscow, under date of June 13, the Armenian Prime Minister protested against certain clauses in the agreement concluded between Soviet Russia and Georgia: "The Armenian Government, having taken note of the agreement signed on May 7 between Russia and Georgia, observes with surprise that Soviet Russia has recognized as part of Georgia the whole Province of Batumi as well as all the district of Tiflis." According to an agreement concluded between Armenia and Georgia on the 16th of January, 1919, the district of Borchalou (south of Tiflis) which forms the boundary line between those two countries was recognized by both governments as neutral. Again according to the same agreement, the district of Akhalkalak (in the Province of Tiflis) was also recognized as a neutral zone pending the final settlement of the dispute.

Outlet to Sea

"With regard to the district of Batumi," continued the communication, "Armenia will maintain her rights over the region of the Tchorok river, which alone will enable her to build a railway through Kars-Borchka-Batumi and thus to create a direct outlet to the sea—an economic necessity which will have vital significance for Armenia." "In accordance with the convention of the 14th November, 1919, signed between Armenia and Georgia, the two republics have undertaken to submit all disputes which existed then, or which might arise in the future, to the arbitration of an impartial court."

"In view of these facts, the Armenian Government begs to advise Soviet Russia that the agreements signed between herself and Georgia with regard to the Province of Tiflis and Batumi are unacceptable to Armenia." All the available information tends to prove that the Bolsheviks as well as other anti-national movements in Armenia have been put down, and that her badly-equipped army has proved equal to the calls made upon it; but the menace of famine, and the existing shortage of food, are the dangers with which no government could grapple under the conditions now obtaining in the country.

LORD BEAVERBROOK ARRIVES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Lord Beaverbrook, chief proprietor of the London Daily Express, with Lady Beaverbrook, has arrived here on a motor trip to Canada.

SOUTH AFRICA NOT A LAND OF EXTREMES

General Smuts Feels That, Though There Are Extreme Parties, Future of the Country Is in Hands of the Moderates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—Speaking at the third annual congress of the Women's South African Party, General Smuts, after thanking them for the work they had done in the past, said that at a time like this, when the older population was so much divided against itself, there was a strong temptation to sit quietly at home till the storm had blown over.

The future of the country, he felt assured, was in the hands of the moderates, of the fair-minded people who were willing to work together. There were extreme parties, both on the right and the left, but he felt sure that South Africa should not be a land of extremes. The people of South Africa would always consist of different elements. It was wrong and short-sighted to take the view that the nation could be built up of one white race only. It was only by working together, by mutual tolerance, and brotherhood, that it would be possible to build up a nation and to maintain a settled government. However strong the extremists might appear they would never succeed.

When the South African Party had been the strong party they had not abused their strength. On the other hand, they had laid the foundations of a South African Union resting upon the good will and good understanding of all sections. Should they be false to these ideals in days when they were numerically less strong? Strength was not, however, a question of mere numbers, but of ideals. If they still maintained the ideals of the past 10 years he believed that there was just as much hope for progress in the future as that which had distinguished their past.

Great Changes Made

Coming to the work before Congress, General Smuts spoke of women in political life. They were a conservative people, clinging to old ideas, and drawing ideals for the future from the traditions of the past. But great things had happened in the world; and there was no greater change than the altered position of women in social life. If they looked back over the history of the past 500 years, they would come to the conclusion that the change in the position of women was the most outstanding feature of the twentieth century. They were so much cumbered about by so many difficulties of their own that they sometimes failed to realize the great significance of this fact. A new world was arising; the old world had fallen to pieces. The new world in a far greater measure than in the past would rest with the women. Women were called to great work; the world's policy had changed.

The conduct of public affairs was once the man's work; now the great political questions of the future would tend more and more to be those in which the help and advice and cooperation of women would be necessary and helpful; politics of the future would tend to concern themselves with questions of social reform, of education, all of which lay at the basis of their social life. The mistakes which men had made in the past had brought about this change in the world and the altered conditions gave women a stronger voice in the management of affairs. He trusted that the South African Party women would become a still stronger influence in the country, not only in politics, but also in social life, and lead to the awakening of a new vigor in South Africa.

The Vereniging Movement

Speaking of the Vereniging movement, General Smuts saw in it an expression of that strong impulse toward unity which now possessed the people. The history of their people showed a tendency toward dissensions and schisms at the time of the great trek, and before and after. But those days were now past. The duty of nation-building was now before them, and they were possessed of an impulse toward greater unity—and the Vereniging movement was a helpful sign of this impulse. It was not the work of their leaders or of their prominent men. Their leaders, in fact, had acted as men of caution, and stood aside. They were afraid, but the people were not afraid. They felt the irresistible impulse and responded to it.

For himself, he welcomed it from every point of view, but it must be handled with caution. It was the duty of the Hoofd Committee to express an opinion as soon as possible and to give the people a lead so that they might find a sound basis for political unity. He hoped that the Hoofd Committee would not shirk the duty, though it was a difficult one. He hoped that the Hoofd Committee would be called together as soon as possible, and he hoped they would decide what lead to give the people. Many people were acting in the dark. They were actuated by excellent feeling, but they must be careful to keep touch with their ideals and not allow their good hearts to lead them into a false position. They wanted hereniging, but they must not, even for it, give up the sound ideals which had actuated them in the past.

Words of Advice

He was not afraid for South Africa. What was in their hearts was good. There was a feeling toward up-building strength and greater freedom. He felt it, too. No one could put a limit to the forward march of the people; but as they marched forward, they must be true to their fundamental

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ideal; they must remember that they consisted of several elements, all desirous of becoming one people; and they must build alone on the good understanding, the cooperation and the mutual consent of all the people.

General Smuts concluded with a word of advice to each of the two great sections. To the older race he would say: "Do not abuse your power." They had the power of numbers, and so they wielded the power in South Africa; therefore they should behave as statesmen and as Christians. They should not force through things they liked themselves, but remember the other elements. To the English section he counseled tolerance. They belonged to a mighty empire and to a great and rich nation, and they loved to remember their place in it. But they should remember the strong feelings which bind the older people to this country, which must always be to them South Africa first. They did not wish to tie the fortunes of South Africa to any other land except in as far as the present position involved.

Their course of moderation had proved greatly successful so far. When he compared the position of South Africa today with what it was years ago, it seemed to him nothing less than an historical miracle. They should glance back at the former position of the British colonies and then see the position which the dominions held in the world today, and realize that it had all been achieved along the path of forbearance, cooperation and magnanimity—the path pointed out to them by General Botha, which would lead to still greater goals. They must all follow it, men or women. Then they must surely win through, for victory lay not with numbers, but with courage, ideals and moral force.

NEW HIGHWAYS FOR QUEBEC PROJECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—It is officially announced that the Dominion Government will contribute \$5,000,000 for the building of new highways in the Province of Quebec. Plans have been prepared and approved under the Canada Highways Act, for a total expenditure of \$40,000,000, divided between the Dominion Government, the provincial governments and the municipalities to be served. These plans provide for a total outlay of \$17,390,000 in the Province of Quebec. The Dominion Government to contribute \$5,000,000 and the Province and municipalities the rest.

In this Province three standard highways, including the King Edward Highway, from Montreal to Roussell Point, in New York State; the Quebec and Montreal North Shore Road; and the road from Levis to Jackman, in the State of Maine, are already finished or practically so. It is now planned to build first-class highways from Montreal to Hull, to Levis, to Sherbrooke by way of Granby and Massaw, to Malouine in New York State, by way of Chateaugay and Huntingdon, and to Mont Laurier, in the Laurentian Mountains. Other roads will be constructed from Levis to Rimouski and from Riviere du Loup to Edmundston, in New Brunswick.

The Province of Quebec has probably done more than any other part of the Dominion for the improvement of highways, and has done it up to the present without federal assistance. The aid now to be given by the Dominion is limited to 40 per cent of the cost of construction or improvement of each road, and the aggregate expenditure by the federal government for the purpose is limited to \$20,000,000, spread over a five-year period. The program set forth will mean, when completed, a valuable enlargement of the system already constructed by the Province of Quebec, and it will place the City of Montreal in an exceptionally favorable position.

MAINE CHILDREN CONTRIBUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

PORTLAND, Maine.—Augustus O. Thomas, of Augusta, state superintendent of schools, has forwarded a check for \$1478.10 to the National Committee of America's Gift to France, as Maine's contribution to the fund to erect a monument on the battlefields of the Marne, the monument to be designed by Frederick McMonies, one of America's sculptors. The quota allotted to Maine was placed at \$1300, but the larger sum was collected, the contributions coming mostly from school children in small amounts.

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Classified Advertisements

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IN HARTFORD, CONN.,
an excellent opportunity for an experienced salesman in interior decoration. Must understand wall papers, draperies, rugs, etc. State references, length of experience, married or single, and salary required. P.57, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Companion for little girl of 7 years. Protestant, must be woman of education, refinement and musical; to go immediately to York Harbor and Washington, D. C., for winter; one who would appreciate a good home and can take responsibility and charge of home in absence of family. Liberal salary. References. M119, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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who can quickly work secretarial work; good chance for advancement; do not apply unless willing to take responsibility and able to do accurate work. Apply to MISS MACDONALD, Sampson & Murdoch Co., 246 Summer St., Boston.

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WANTED—Position as housekeeper in a hotel in South preferred, or for two or more gentlemen, by lady of refinement; age 40; references furnished. Address E. M. J., R. F. D. No. 2, Augusta, Maine.

ART student would like a position with a commercial art firm in N. Y. C. or vicinity, where practical experience can be gained. Designing or sketching preferred. A.26, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED—Apartment three rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Address Apt. 7, 532 W. 11th St., N. Y. Tel. Cathedral 0230.

WANTED—In Brooklyn, N. Y., by adult family, unfurnished house, convenient to subway, any good locality; reasonable rent. W.27, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

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GENTLEMAN desires to share furnished office. V.45, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. City.

CLUB LIQUOR LICENSES REFUSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—Licenses to many so-called clubs applying for the right to sell beer and wine, under the law of the Province of Quebec, were peremptorily refused by the license commission of the city of Montreal, on the ground that such establishments were simply organized to sell liquor after hours. In announcing the decision of the commission, Judge Choquet, the chairman, said: "There is a difference in the number of club licenses this year and last year of about 20, but we have 26 applications for licenses. After taking everything into consideration we have come to the conclusion that it is impossible for us to grant any more licenses now. If we were to grant one license we would have to grant the whole 26, and we do not feel justified in recommending the granting of 26. The responsibility of the license commission is limited to the recommending of the licenses, and the question is, can we recommend to the provincial government the granting of 26 new licenses? We don't think that we should do so. The government, of course, has the power to do as they please in this regard, but we have nothing further to say in the matter."

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

GOTHIC ART

And a Long Bus Ride

I found William rather excited. "You know how I dislike motors and motoring," he was saying, "but if all automobile firms behave like the Hudson Car Company, I shall begin to regard them pleasantly. This firm commissioned a landscape painter, D. Putnam Brinley, to decorate their salesrooms in Columbus Circle.

"Must I introduce your car into my pictures?" asked the landscape painter. "Use your own judgment," was the answer.

"Fine," I ejaculated. "You've said it," remarked William, who is beginning to talk in the vernacular. "It is fine when a patron allies art to commerce, and gives the artist a free-hand. Then Mr. Brinley had the happy idea of decorating the walls of the salesroom with views, not of the car itself, but of views that might be seen from inside the car as it speeds along the winding roads, the curves and turns, passing rivers, and hill-crowned towns, all the lure of the road and the open country. To his scheme I have one objection only—he has painted the roads of France and Italy. Why did he not do the roads of America, say the Lincoln Highway?"

"Modesty," I whispered. "Something else always seems better than our own. They are the same in England—occasionally. Consider Sir Frank Barnes' Egyptian Gate and sphinxes at Hyde Park corner as a proposed war memorial. Happily it has been laughed out of competition. Why borrow from Egypt of 3000 years ago to commemorate such a very modern matter, conducted in such a very modern way, as the Great War.

"We all feel safer building on the past," said William. "I need not tell you how strong, in modern sculpture, is the influence of Egypt, Greece, and the Gothic builders and carvers. I can well understand it. After some months of New York, of living among the stiff and splendid utility of the skyscrapers, I have a longing to stand for half an hour on the acropolis, or to ramble through what is left of some thirteenth century Gothic monastery."

"Are you doing anything this afternoon?" I asked.

"Nothing in particular."

"Then commit yourself to my guidance and I'll gratify your wish, in part."

We waited for a bus in Fifth Avenue, and after some delay boarded one marked One Hundred and Eightieth Street. There were two vacant seats inside, hot seats, in the sun. I apologized, and William, who is much better tempered since he has been in America, said, "Cheer up, there are no buses at in Warsaw."

We passed Central Park; we sped through the Negro quarter, which elicited this remark from William, "I wonder if they all want to live in Africa"; we approached the Harlem River and here William, who had been very patient, shifted his legs and said, "Where are we going, and why?"

To which I answered, "I am taking you to a most attractive place called Washington Heights, of historic interest, where battles were fought, and where James Gordon Bennett lived. The Heights are a long, wooded ridge overlooking the Hudson River. Midway, geographically, is One Hundred and Eighty-First Street; in New York you can never escape these mathematical streets even in green bowers and bosky fastnesses. At the end of the ridge is a blunt point, a tree-grown bluff, standing like a sentinel above the Hudson, and about two-thirds along the ridge George Grey Barnard has built his studio where I saw not long ago, a marvelous head of Lincoln in marble, heroic size, subtlety, strength and beauty combined, which the Luxembourg Gallery wants. Beyond the studio is the building whither we are going in answer to your plea for a few moments of Greek and Gothic peace."

William gave me a quizzical look. Being an Englishman he always suspects that I am playing a joke, gigantic or tiny, as the case may be, upon him. "At any rate," he said, "it's an interesting ride. What a big, rambling, up-and-down place New York is. It must have been a fine hunting-ground for the Indians."

I gave him a peppermint, and continued, "This building, nestling in trees some yards from the road, still unfinished, is, I suppose, one of the most interesting leisure-hour creations made by an individual in our time. For Barnard is a hard-working sculptor, as you know, and this building which he calls the 'George Grey Barnard Cloisters,' is a labor of love, intelligence, knowledge, and hard personal labor. It is open to the public for a small fee; the proceeds are given to French orphans of sculptors."

"What is it?" asked William. He was beginning to be interested. Roughly speaking it is an attempt to recreate, on Washington Heights, for the inspiration of the owner, and the pleasure and education of the public, a thirteenth century Gothic monastery. The shell of the building was built by masons, but the bricks of the interior were laid by Barnard with his own hands. For six months in 1914 he worked at it, virtually night and day. No one but himself could build into the fabric, or affix to the walls, or dispose upon the floors of the Cloisters the Gothic figures, capitals, bases, gar-



The lithograph reproduces to a nicely every value of the original drawing

THE ARTISTIC LITHOGRAPH

Its Importance for Artists

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Most of the lithography done in the world is advertising matter. This constitutes an enormous and profitable industry. In what is called, by distinction, "artistic lithography," advertisement is not the object; the object is the inherent art value of the print itself. The production of the latter class of lithographers is far indeed from being either enormous or an industry. It is an art, practiced sporadically by an artist here and there to whom the medium happens to appeal. As to the relation of the general public to their art—this public is, as usual, about a generation behind the times. The public is still wondering what a lithograph really is, anyway. It is wondering whether it is an "artistic" process, and whether "etchings" aren't, after all, the real thing.

Now of course there is no such thing, correctly speaking, as an artistic process—there are only artistic persons. A person of this kind will take up this or that material, according to his bent. The material taken up by the largest number of gifted artists must be conceded to be, on the whole, the best available form of graphic expression. In European civilization, for many centuries, some form of crayon drawing—using the word to include any dry abrasive substance—has been the preferred medium. Metallic lead, silver point, charcoal, sanguine, graphite, and lithographic crayon—are some forms of crayon. The lead pencil is the most universal, and best. Possibly lithographic crayon, used on stone, equals it—and certainly it is superior in that it produces a printable mark. The artistic importance of lithography lies in the fact that a perfect crayon on a perfect surface—and these terms describe lithographic chalk and the stone surface—is really the finest method of exercising the impulse to draw that man has yet invented.

What you want, when you draw, is to be able to get lines—wide or narrow, light or dark, in the most natural and direct way. Also to get tones—of all textures and all depths—in the most natural way. Chalk and stone answer to these requirements, perfectly. Through simple pressure, aided by turning the chalk in the hand, any kind of line can be produced. Nothing could be simpler, more sensitive, more autographic. Tones may be given, as in other drawing, by sets of lines—or the work may be played over until an even, mezzotint-like result is reached.

Again, with a fine grained stone and a sharply-pointed hard crayon a drawing rivaling silverpoint in delicacy may be produced, and if it is etched and printed with the proper skill it will print an edition of very pale, yet very perfect, transcripts of the original. With some slight modifications of the same materials and treatment, drawings more or less like pencil drawings are brought naturally into existence, and editions can be printed. They excel pencil in the depth of the color available, in the absence of shine, and in the lack of susceptibility to injury. With still different crayons, surfaces, handling and chemical treatment, practically the whole field of artistic effects commonly achieved in charcoal is available. And beyond this, there lies a field peculiar to lithography itself—because the

printer's ink is darker than either lead or charcoal.

Before the middle of the nineteenth century, at which time photography and various forms of typographic illustration came in, lithography was the greatest and most popular form of graphic art in the world. For a generation or two it almost had the whole field to itself. Under these circumstances many artists practiced it, as a profession. And of the many the best were sure to be very good indeed. And this they were. Their work of that time, too, (1820-1860) being trained to print quantities of works of fine art (not advertisements) learned to do it astonishingly well. Today there are exceedingly few printers, anywhere, that can print a fine lithograph as it should be printed. The reason, of course, is that so very few fine drawings are put on stone and their printing demanded.

The artist of today, practicing almost alone the purely personal production of independent prints, ought logically to do his own printing, and a very few of them do. The press required is a small hand press, and heavy for one man. The training can be readily learned, and the chemical manipulations become, in the artist's hands a means of expression. This is the ideal way in which to produce the ideal artistic lithograph. You decide in advance, in your imagination, just what your subject and treatment are to be, and you use texture, crayon, chemicals, paper and the press strictly as they should be used to give you the predetermined result.

In a general way the process is this: you grain the stone with sand or other substance, and dry it. You have lithographic crayon of all hardnesses from that of soap to that of a hard lead pencil. You execute your drawing, according to its nature, with one or several of these. Rubbing and scraping are possible, but are not to be unduly encouraged. When the drawing is done, the common practice is to cover it with a layer of gum arabic solution and dry this on. The gum attaches itself chemically to the stone not accepted by the crayon. The whole is washed with water, which removes all the unattached ink. The ink roller is now rolled over the stone. The surface, being wet except where the (greasy) crayon is, refuses the ink except where the crayon is, at which places it sticks. This is called "rolling on." When the operation is complete, the stone is dried. Powdered resin is dusted on and coats the sticky ink.

Now the design must be "etched." Acid and water are mixed and applied in a comprehensive coat. A little effervescence takes place as the acid strikes the stone. The etch is dried on. Then it is washed off. Then the crayon, ink, and resin is washed off with solvent. Then the solvent is washed off with more water, and the cleaned stone, while still wet, is rolled again under the printing roller. The parts under the crayon have formed a chemical spot which takes the ink and refuses water. When the stone has been thus loaded it is ready to be printed. It may be best at this point to gum it down again and allow several hours to elapse before printing an edition.

Drawings made with lithographic crayon on paper may be pressed against stone and thus "transferred" themselves to stone. These are printed the same as though they were drawn on the stone, but they do not look the same, because their textures and technique are, necessarily, those of a paper drawing and not those of a stone drawing. And paper can never

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and has never received as fine drawings as stone because it is not so fine a surface.

In the golden period of lithography, when its great masterpieces were produced, the surface of the stone was invariably used—never paper. Some modern attempts to substitute paper, because it happens to be more convenient to the artist, are in reality not a revival of the true and great art of lithographic drawing, but a substitution of something else for it, and something far inferior to it, under the same name.

Undoubtedly we are on the eve of serious developments in artistic lithography. New men and good men are taking it up—and taking it up with a round conception of the art itself as to the nature of the work which can be done with the fact that such work cannot be done in any other way.

Splendid results can be achieved by the draftsman who takes his stone out and draws direct from nature upon it. The same qualities of freshness and spontaneity which Haden got in his etchings by making them in the presence of nature, can even more naturally and certainly be got by making lithographs on stone in the same way. Of course, this does not refer to commercial or illustration lithography, but to a purely personal form of artistic expression—done in the same spirit in which Daubigny used to do his etchings in his drifting houseboat. And a houseboat, by the way, would be an excellent place to make lithographs—for the press could be right aboard and the prints taken as fast as the drawings were made.

Another unused opportunity, to which artists' attention should be called, is the facility with which artistic portraits from life could be drawn on the stone. No finer medium for a portrait drawing exists, and once started, this way of satisfying people's desire to have their pictures made would undoubtedly develop wide activity, profitable to all concerned.

THE BERLIN VAN EYCKS RETURN TO BELGIUM

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The side wings of the Ghent altar-piece have gone to Belgium, from the Kaiser Frederick Museum, Berlin, in accordance with the terms of the Peace Treaty. These wings, hitherto the pride of the magnificent collection at Berlin; form a part of a great altar-piece which must be regarded as one of the most magnificent productions of early Flemish art, and marks a definite epoch in the history of painting. The work was started by Hubert van Eyck, and finished by Jean van Eyck after his settlement in Bruges in the year 1432. It was an admiring crowd which witnessed the setting up of this masterpiece in the Vidi family chapel, in St. Bavon, in Ghent, where the central portions have always remained.

The panels of Adam and Eve are in Brussels and it is to be hoped that now the wings have been restored to Belgium, that the whole of the work shall be brought together, once more. The three upper central panels form that part of the work which can certainly be ascribed to Hubert. The panels now returned are certainly by Jan and were sold by the church authorities when the church needed restoration in 1815. Niemts, a Flemish art dealer, bought them for 3000 gulden and sold to an English collector, Mr. Solly, in Berlin, for 10,000 francs. The German Government of the mo-

ment bought all Mr. Solly's pictures when he ceased collecting in 1819, thus possessing those superb paintings of van Eyck for just 100 years.

The solitary van Eyck in the National Gallery, that very great portrait of the Arnolfini and his wife, with the marvelously painted convex mirror in the background, gives some idea of the technical attainment of the van Eycks, who invented oil painting and so revolutionized the art of picture making. Its surface quality is astounding and after 400 years not a crack can be seen, a fact which has initiated much research and book writing on the subject of the medium used.

Not only were the van Eycks the founders of a new technical school, but they must be regarded as the first to break the tradition of mysticism with a realism all conquering in its knowledge. They also introduced a true feeling for landscape, and landscape backgrounds and minutely rendered landscape foreground are among the chief charm of their pictures. The landscape introduced by Jan into the wings, now taken from Berlin, is Portuguese in character and bears witness to the fact that he went to Portugal to paint a princess. Van Mander has said of the angels in this altar-piece that it is possible to see whether their voices were raised in soprano or shaded in all the variations of contralto from the depiction of their throats and the pursing of their lips. A very sharp contrast is got by the stiff kneeling figures of the Flemish burghers who dedicated the altar-piece.

THE GRAPHIC ARTS AND MODERN LIFE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"The vital intensity of these old master prints is indestructible," declared Curator Ivins to a trio of newspapermen and art reviewers as they stood peering at, or into, some rare old engravings—Mantegna's "Risen Christ between Saints Andrew and Longinus," and Antonio Pollaiuolo's "Battle of the Nude Men," in particular—in the print gallery section of the extraordinary assemblage of art in all media commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the Metropolitan Museum. "You might use them as wrapping paper—tear or crumple them up—stain them or burn holes in them with acid, or let the paper corrode and discolor itself, as sometimes these elaborately compounded old Dutch and Italian print-makers will, and yet they would keep their interest of unmistakable quality as major works of art. Despite their bald, stark and austere look, they have a gripping power in the direct presentation of big essentials that has been nowhere surpassed, so far as I know, in the graphic arts."

With that perennial enthusiasm and often iconoclastic breadth of view which make Mr. Ivins an exception among present-day connoisseurs, he went on to say, he went on discussing the various treasures either temporarily or permanently in his custody, from the vantage point not so much of a theory of art as a philosophy of life. For his ultimate text and the general subject of our discourse was the current revival of the woodcut and its effectiveness for newspaper and magazine illustration.

A print of quality, he went on to say, has in the eyes of the collector its merits of material (paper, in particular), and its pride of technique, or fineness of mechanical artistry in execution; but not to these does it owe its survival as a distinguished work of art. The final value is in its aesthetic content, the expression and conveyance of a genuine emotion.

That is equivalent to saying that Mantegna and Pollaiuolo, like all great artists, were essentially publicists of their time. Both were painters, and neither of them a professional or trained engraver; yet they mastered the medium intuitively, and each evolved an individual language of style pertinent to something of compelling interest he had to say. These men were typical of the noble race of pioneer painter-engravers—German, Dutch, Italian and French—to which belonged Schongauer, Dürer and Marcantonio.

Then for three or four hundred years the art of engraving became more and more preoccupied with technical delicacy and refinement, while in the same ratio losing originality and strength, until finally it became the principal medium for reproductive work, and little or nothing else. The Englishman, William Blake, toward the end of the eighteenth century, made a valiant effort to restore engraving to its true estate as a medium for first-hand imaginative expression. But Blake imitated nobody, and had no followers.

Wood engraving as a method of reproducing line drawings fac-simile, and of imitating the brush-work effects of painting and wash, for the finer book and magazine illustrations, reached its modern perfection in such men as Wolff and Timothy Cole. Then the photographic processes came along and did the work mechanically, with neatness and dispatch. So that wood engraving, the oldest, the most natural, and direct of all forms of graphic art, emancipated from the gilded slavery of copying, came back into its own again as a medium for personal expression at first hand.

Auzuste Lepere in France, Riccetti, Shannon et al. in England, and the rising school of wood-block workers now triumphantly breaking into our American illustrated press, are of the significant active artists of today. Their "plates," reproduced by the million for popular circulation, in all their fresh, autographic spontaneity, even on the cheapest newspaper print paper, represent in no uncertain way the standard contemporary work

in graphic art. The influence and following they have in circulation and actuality far outweigh the traditional prestige of the old masters in limited printings on highly specialized paper at fabulous prices, which are the cynosure of old-school collectors.

All these pertinent facts are impressed in countless illustrations in the present panoramic display at the Metropolitan, which, reinforced with important loans, offers a total of 86 engravings, 127 etchings and 148 relief prints besides 84 choice books illustrated in these processes. The aim in making this selection has been to show by means of typical masterpieces arranged in chronological order the principal episodes in the history of both the relief and the intaglio processes in making printed pictures. And space limitations having for the most part excluded merely "reproductive" prints, the examples chosen emphasize the best possibilities of original, creative expression in the graphic media.

As complement to the Metropolitan's exhibition, bringing it down to date, and giving special attention to details of technical craftsmanship, the student should not fail to visit Dr. Weitenkamp's admirable kindergarten for connoisseurs, "The Making of Prints," in the Stuart Gallery of the Public Library.

SCULPTOR OF MEN

LONDON, England.—The Fine Art Society's exhibition of sculpture by the Canadian, Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, is refreshing and of value. Being a professor of physical education at the University of Pennsylvania, we of course demand from him a great deal when he talks to us in terms of sculpture on the human form. He is an athlete too, which makes our demands greater still, but he does not fail us. His small statues of the nude are entirely captivating, as they are full of sound, searching observation. And it would have been so easy for him to have given us merely accurate plastic diagrams. He shows many medallions, portraits and so on in low relief, which are very dull compared with these figures of athletes. Everyday clothes are not abhorred by him when he dresses his figures, and a "Soldier in a Kilt" has more of the real thing in it than any other similar subject we have seen in all the hundreds plastered on war memorials. Again, action interests him and us, too, when he shows us the active beauty there is in a "Football Group."

But he is best in the unpretentious everyday spontaneity of action with which his athletes are imbued. We can understand how it is he is so keen a realist when we reflect that art to him is a hobby, and that it was to perpetuate the moving and fleeting things one observed that he was first induced to attempt sculpture. And the result is valuable.

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THE HOME FORUM

Up Snowdon With Griffith Roberts

The air was bland and sweet, and the clouds that had been solemnly seated on the mountain began to move away in vagrant wisps and shreds, haring the ponderous side and shoulder and the white-track that climbed them at what we considered an absurdly easy gradient.

Griffith Roberts had allotted us but brief time for rest and refreshment at the Quellyn Arms. As the clock struck seven he had tapped fatefully at the parlor window, and we had followed him. . . . There are, however, rare occasions when it is agreeable to be coerced into doing what is right. As, at a steady three and a half miles an hour, we strode after Griffith Roberts, we began to be conscious of restored enthusiasm and intelligence, and, impartially, it seemed to us that we should be delightful charges for him—so affable, so active, so anxious for information. Griffith Roberts's back had, however, not quite so social an aspect as might have been expected, and he maintained his lead of five yards with uncommunicative firmness. Miss O'Flannigan and I called on each other for a start, and for two or three minutes walked at the rate of four miles an hour without any appreciable result. It became clear that Griffith Roberts moved, planet-like, in a certain fixed relation to the satellites, and that his lead of five yards was an institution not easily to be set aside. All that we had effected was the raising of the pace from three and a half miles to four, and the discovery that the grasshopper, or its equivalent, the hand-satchel, had become a burden. Griffith Roberts might scorn us, as companions, but he should not ignore his duties as a hireling. We halted him, and having bestowed the satchel upon him, Miss O'Flannigan made a determined plunge into conversation. "I suppose you have often been up Snowdon?" she began, in the strong, loud voice which is believed to force comprehension on the foreigner.

She had to say it thrice, and Griffith Roberts finally replied, "Oh, yes, one time."

This was a confession of startling frankness; and Miss O'Flannigan and I, recalling in a lightning-flash the Mahntooroch tourist's tales of incompetent guides . . . regretted that our five-shilling fee had been squandered upon an amateur.

"And yesterday," continued Griffith Roberts, after a pause, during which he was mustering his English vocabulary, "it was two times also I pass on Snowdon."

"He means he's been up once already

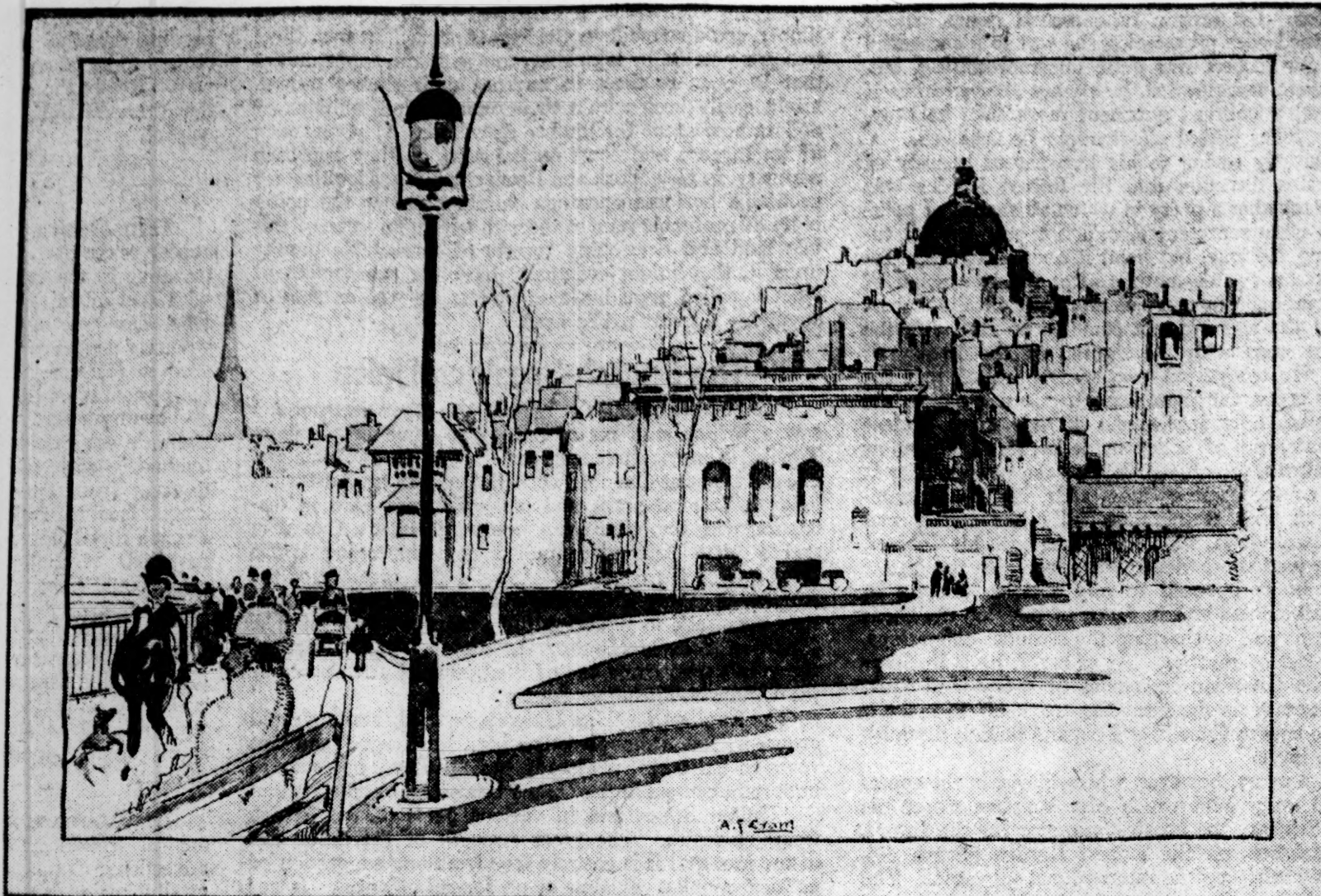
today!" expounded Miss O'Flannigan in a whisper, whose breathlessness was doubtless caused by her surprise. Griffith Roberts must himself be kin to the wild cats if he could go up Snowdon twice in the day at a speed of four miles an hour, and I began to admit to myself that a guide of this description might perhaps be thrown away upon us. . . . At about this period the cart-track began to show symptoms of having had enough, and of wanting to turn back. Fadingly it led us to a wall and a wicket-gate, such as occurs in "The Pilgrim's Progress," and it and its grassy ruts were seen no more.

That which replaced it was a simple adaptation of the bed of a stream to

The Morn Was Restless

The morn was restless, soft, yet bright. With dewy airs, that shook the light In golden stars among the green; We saw the tufted woodlands lean With murmurs to the winsome wind. The mountains rose up glad behind; Before, a viny valley ran Seaward, and met the purple plain Bright with towers, and thick with bloom Of gardens, clouded in perfume Of blossoms breathing their own clime;

—Frederick Tennyson.



Beacon Hill from the Charles River Esplanade, Boston, by A. G. Cram

Mellow Old Beacon Hill

the uses of a road. Dry it certainly was, but whether the bed of a stream be wet or dry, it is not easy to walk upon. We followed the example of Griffith Roberts, whose regard for his boots seemed his one human weakness, and climbed after him through the heather tussocks along the bank. . . .

We were already far above Rhyddu; its slate roofs were but grey specks on the green slant of the valley, the mountains behind it had dwindled to dark lakes in their bosoms had appeared, crowding round the feet of Snowdon. . . . Miss O'Flannigan addressed herself again to conversation and Griffith Roberts.

"Are there many eagles on Snowdon?" she began in a slow shout.

Griffith Roberts was examining the scenery with a still eye of cold recognition, and said, "Oh, yes, indeed," which by this time we understood to be the Welsh manner of expressing want of comprehension.

"Eagles! Big birds, you know!" screamed Miss O'Flannigan.

The guide shook his head, and again said, "Oh, yes. . . ."

"Big birds!" she repeated, "with beaks like this!"—she put her forefinger to her forehead, and described thence a brilliant outward curve—"with big wings!"—she flapped her arms violently—"big birds. . . ."

"Ah," said Griffith Roberts, "ze fahxes! Oh, yes, many fahxes."

Miss O'Flannigan sat down again, and I laughed a great deal.

Having identified the winged and beaked Snowdon foxes, Griffith Roberts displayed no further intelligence, nor, indeed, did Miss O'Flannigan; and after another minute's grace we were crawling up the heathery slope that at each step grew steadily steeper.

It was half-past nine o'clock when Griffith Roberts led his . . . prey up the tiny plateau whereon were a large cairn of stones, two men, and two squallid wooden shanties.

"Ze taap," observed Griffith Roberts, coldly. "From 'Beggars on Horseback,' by Martin Ross and E. Somerville."

A Fresh-Blown Musk-Rose

As late I rambled in the happy fields, What time the sky-lark shakes the tremulous dew

From his lush clover covert;—when anew

Adventurous knights take up their dented shields:

I saw the sweetest flower wild nature yields.

A fresh-blown musk-rose; 'twas the first that threw

Its sweets upon the summer; graceful it grew

As le the wand that Queen Titania wields.

And, as I feasted on its fragrance, I thought the garden-rose it far excelled:

—Keats.

the greatest variety in width of houses are the most picturesque. None of the streets is what a western man would call broad, and some are really narrow, the narrowest of all being little Acorn Street, so slender that you may shake hands across its width. An attractive little street, this, with its line of neat little houses and its brave array of prettily framed doorways and polished brass knockers; the houses being on one side only of the narrow way, facing the high walls, trellised on top and green with vines, of the gardens of Mount Vernon Street homes.

Several of the streets of the hill climb straight and steep from the water of the Back Bay, and there are positively beautiful views looking

ons' residence, a pretty little villa, with trimmed hedges and a lot of "laurus corasus." The reception was most cordial. Dickens took me in his arms. I have got a beautiful room, and from my window I can look down over Higham towards the Thames, which swarms with ships. Dickens . . . has grown a beard. And do you know who he is like at home? The artillery officer Hazthansen, only more lively than I have ever seen the latter. Mrs. Dickens I find pretty this time, and the eldest daughter, Mary, is like her. The second, Kate, has decidedly Dickens' face, such as you know from his portrait. There are three sons in Boulogne and four at home. All the children have been named after poets; the eldest is called Charles Dickens, the second

down the vistaed narrowness and out across the surface of the water. Stand well up on the steepness of Pinckney Street, and look down at the water sparkling under a sky of Italian blue, and across the sweeping stretch to the white classic temples gleaming in the sun on the farther edge of the Charles (and they look like temples although in fact they are new buildings of the School of Technology), and you will see how strikingly beautiful a city view may be. Or, stand well up on the steep of Mount Vernon Street in the late afternoon of an early autumn day, when the golden sun transmutates the water of the Charles into gold, and scatters showers of gold through the branches of the trees, and flings the gold in splashes and streaks and shimmering on the pavement, and all is a glorious golden glamour, and again you will realize how beautiful a view it is possible for a city to offer.

Beacon Hill is so delightfully mellow! And this mellowness of aspect comes not only from the fineness of the old houses in their age-weathering of brick, but also from such things as the old iron balconies that hang in front of the drawing-room windows (all this part of old Boston having its drawing-rooms one flight up so that the people, following the English tradition, may "go down to dinner"), and the brass knockers, and the doorknobs of brass or old glass, and the old frames of iron, leaded into brick or stone, like those of old Paris that used to hold the ancient lanterns that roused the French aristocrats, and the old iron rails, with little brass urns on their posts, on the tops of big-stoned walls, and the fat cast-iron pineapples, ancient emblems of hospitality, and the good old footscrapers, of fine dignity in spite of their lowly use; and one cannot pass along any of these old streets without seeing at windows, as if turning a cold shoulder to the present day, fascinating chair-backs of Chippendale or Sheraton, or even of the rare Jacobean.—Robert Shackleton, in "The Book of Boston."

Hans Andersen Visits Charles Dickens

From Dover I went at once by train to London, and I was told there that a train would leave for Higham in a minute. I changed carriages at once, but was not certain whether Dickens had got my letter from Brussels, and about ten o'clock in the morning (it was Thursday, the 11th) I arrived at Higham, a little village with only one solitary house near the station. Here a man asked me, if I was going to Dickens? I said yes, and asked him to get me a carriage, but it was impossible to find one. I had announced my arrival for the evening or for the next morning, and thus came quite unexpectedly. The man, however, took my portmanteau and all my things on his trunk, and we walked about a mile and a half along a pretty lane to the high road between Gravesend and Rochester. Here was "Gadshill Place," Dick-

Walter Landor (he starts in four weeks' time for Calcutta, where he is to be an officer, and stays away for seven years). Then come the sons at Boulogne: Francis Jeffrey, Alfred Tennyson, Sidney Smith, and at home the two youngest, Henry Fielding and Edward Bulwer. Little Henry was the one who liked me best.

Their family life seemed so intimate. Dickens himself is like the best character in his books—jolly, lively, happy, and cordial. I understand him best as regards the language. And now I have just been here eight days, and he says I am making astonishing progress in speaking English; every hour it gets better. But now I am speaking without any fear, and even the little ones begin to understand me.

You must not let the newspapers get hold of this letter. You know yourself it is confidential, and speaks about the family life here, which is so lovely, and it ought to appear in quite another style for the unsympathetic world. Mrs. Dickens is so gentle, so motherly, quite like Agnes in "David Copperfield." The daughters are pretty and unaffected and seem very gifted. . . .

It is very fresh out here in the country. It is a part which is not much visited, but still not lonely. There are fine walks and an oak forest close by. My silhouettes are much sought after, and I have received several letters asking for my autograph. From a countryman, a merchant, Hald, in Manchester. I have received an invitation to stay and visit the exhibition, but I can't go. Hambro, as well as Bentley, has invited me, and probably I shall be so cozy as I am here. In Dickens' home in London I saw in the bedroom "Thorswaldsen's 'Night,' and in our breakfast-room his 'Day.' There were beautiful pictures, and on the mantelpiece was my portrait, which I had enclosed in a letter to him. Here in the country I found books on my table to read: "The Fairy Family," "The Thousand and One Nights," "Sir Roger de Coverley" of the Spectator, and "Works of W. Irving." You see what Dickens thinks would be according to my taste. Arm-in-arm Dickens and I walked through the streets of London. We met many, all knew me, and two used the expression, "Andersen, father of all children!" So you see I have an immense family. I wish you could be sitting here for an hour at the supper table when we are chatting, and Dickens tells me so much, and seems to agree with me about most things.

Outside the house is a large clover field. The sons and I am often lying there. There is a fragrance of clover, the elder tree is in blossom, and the wild roses have an odor of apples, so fresh and strong. I do not at all feel as if I am in a foreign land, but as I was at home. From "Hans Andersen's Correspondence," by Frederick Crawford.

The Immediate Future

The immediate future brings us squarely face to face with many exacting problems, requiring new thinking, fresh courage, and resourcefulness . . . stimulating us to the display of the best powers within us.—Woodrow Wilson.

"The Fulness of Christ"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
MANKIND has devoted untold time and attention toward making the material body, as it sees it, more comfortable—more at ease in matter. It has been inconsistently trying to accomplish this by making a careful detailed analysis of the component parts of this so-called body, as well as by trying to work out what it conceived to be the right relationship of each and every one of these parts to the whole and to each other. It has not, of course, been able to realize that all these efforts were foredoomed to failure, simply because it has always been, and to a great extent still is ignorant that it cannot solve one of the most harmful phases of evil's cunning by looking, as it were, directly to matter, when it should be looking to mental causation.

The masses believe just as implicitly today, as they have for many centuries, that this so-called body, which indeed appears to be a wonderfully contrived organized mechanism, is the habitation of Soul, God, or Spirit and that it therefore must, in some way or other, be created and cared for by Him. This, however, is generally the extent of their thinking on this subject, for have they not been taught erroneously to believe that the so-called human body has been brought into the material universe without its consent, and that it will therefore, in the future, be taken away without its permission? Because of this finite sense of existence, a body in and of matter, the maximum of effort has always been devoted toward trying to retain the material sense of life just as long as possible. To accomplish this end, every material remedy has been tried. Sometimes, in fact most often, such remedies are employed up to what has been called the last moment, without giving the slightest attention to that which is unquestionably most important to each individual's progress, namely, spiritual awakening.

The early Christian writers, as well as the prophets who were before them, discerned clearly enough the nature and qualities of the great I AM, or Principle, as well as of His infinite creation, and in the pages of the Bible have left us abundant records of just what they discerned. Paul writes, "There is one body, and one Spirit; even as we are called in one hope of your calling; One Lord, one faith, one baptism, One God and Father of all, who is above all, and through all, and in you all."

Christ Jesus, the master Metaphysician, discerned and demonstrated the infinite qualities of the one divine Mind as they had never been revealed before. By means of that spiritual understanding which is available to all, he proved on every occasion, and with indisputable and irrefutable testimony, that the only man there is, or can be, is the Christ-man, the idea of Life, Truth, and Love which he exemplified; that man is always and in all ways, the exact likeness of the one and only Mind or infinite, all-inclusive consciousness; that this man is the offspring of Spirit, and so must ever be spiritual; and never at any time material; that because he is idea, and not matter, he is never subject to the so-called laws of birth, growth, and death. He proved for all time that the man known to Mind, God, whom all men must come to know as the only reality, is forever indissolubly and co-existent one with this Mind, divine Principle.

No one will deny that what is termed and recognized as the so-called human body is made up of matter. Nine hundred years ago Christ Jesus taught us the truth about matter, as unreal. Even Moses must have seen its unreality as he watched the burning bush which was not consumed. To be sure, mankind has been made to believe that each and every material body has a mind belonging to it, which is supposed to be centered in brain, and controlled therefrom. This it is which has led to the pernicious belief of minds many, and away from the eternal fact that there is but one infinite Mind—always whole and indivisible. Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer of Christian Science, makes this abundantly clear on page 336 of Science and Health, where she writes, "God is indivisible. A portion of God could not enter man; neither could God's fulness be reflected by a single man else God would be manifestly finite, lose the divine character, and become less than God. Allness is the measure of the infinite and nothing less can express God."

From the above statement it is able to be seen clearly that because man, as Mind knows him, idea, is the full and complete manifestation of God, good, he must of necessity reflect His allness, entirety, fulness, and wholeness. Any other so-called man, must then be but the alleged, mistaken, or finite sense of man, an imperfect concept of that infinite ideal which exactly conforms to divine Principle. Man is always as Mrs. Eddy has so rightly defined him, in the Glossary of Science and Health (p. 591), "The compound idea of infinite Spirit; the spiritual image and likeness of God; the full representation of Mind." He is even as the preacher defines him in Ecclesiastes, "That which hath been," and is now; "that which hath been named already, and it is known that it is man." To still further define man as God knows him, Mrs. Eddy has

given the following definition in the Christian Science textbook, "Man is the family name for all ideas,—the sons and daughters of God." (Science and Health, p. 515.) Man then is the generic name for Mind's idea,—all-embracing creation. Whatever manifests "His unchanging goodness, perfection, and love, is, and ever must be known as man."

When we understand man as "the fulness of Christ," we can demonstrate the everpresence of Mind and Mind's idea, for the perfection and universal nature of the spiritual universe of Mind must be spiritually discerned before we can justly hope to see that right is reigning, and that harmony prevails. Paul states this same fact, when he says that we must labor "Till we all come in the unity of the faith and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ." "The simplicity that is in Christ" is "the fulness of Christ," perfect God, and perfect man.

In the East End

There is one beautiful sight in the East End. . . . and it is the children dancing in the street when the organ grinder goes his round. It is fascinating to watch them . . . swaying and stepping, with pretty little mimeries and graceful inventions, all their own, with muscles that move swiftly and easily, and bodies that leap airily, weaving rhythms never taught in dancing school.

I have talked with these children, here, there and everywhere, and they struck me as being bright as other children, and in many ways even brighter. They have most active little imaginations. Their capacity for projecting themselves into the realm of romance and fantasy is remarkable. . . . They delight in music, and motion, and color.—Jack London.

Admonition for a Musician

What helps it those, Who skill in song have found, Well to compose Of dissonant notes, By artful choice, A sweetly pleasing sound, To fit their voice, And their melodious throats? What helps it them, That they this cunning know, If most condemn the way in which they go? A mean respect, By tuning strings he hath, Who doth neglect A rectified path.

—George Withers, 1588-1667.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1920

EDITORIALS

Armenia

ONE of the characteristic features of the day-to-day record of the great war, whilst the long-drawn-out struggle was actually in progress, was the way in which attention was for ever concentrated upon certain points. To a large extent this was, of course, inevitable. The great battle swayed back and forth over an area which was almost literally the Eastern Hemisphere, and, now at one point and now at another, the enemy lost or won. Nevertheless, this concentration often lacked all sense of proportion. Tremendous issues with which the world had been concerned for weeks would suddenly be banished from the news of the day by some new issue, important beyond a doubt, but unquestionably securing so large a place in the public eye by reason of its novelty. Then, after a few weeks, say, of almost exclusive concentration on the new issue, if return were made to a consideration of the old, it was to find that it had, meanwhile, settled itself without the aid of the war correspondent or even of the official dispatch; or it was found that it had drifted into a situation where settlement was no longer possible.

This characteristic of news presentation did not end with the war. Indeed, it must inevitably obtain just so long as novelty and sensation are the standards by which the value of news is gauged, and it has been a notable characteristic of the average news presentation of the negotiations with which the world has been concerned since the signing of the armistice, now over twenty months ago. Nowhere, perhaps, has this been more clearly seen than in regard to Armenia. There have been times when Armenia and her troubles and trials have attained great prominence in the news. But she has ever been quickly displaced in the West when anything of importance arose "nearer home."

Now the news in regard to Armenia published from time to time in *The Christian Science Monitor*, during the past few weeks, shows that the position of Armenia, far from being improved, is, in many ways, going from bad to very much worse. True, the Turkish treaty has been signed at Sévres, and the Turkish treaty provides explicitly for the creation of a free and independent Armenia, whilst the task of defining the boundaries of the new state has been entrusted to the President of the United States. Nevertheless, as far as there is any evidence to show, the allied and associated powers are as yet provided with no scheme by which this part of the Turkish treaty shall be enforced. Indeed, when it comes to a question of actually doing something, not to save Armenia, but to help Armenia to save herself, none of the powers, in spite of the strong moral obligation they are under to do so, seem in the least disposed to take action.

Thus, some months ago, when the freedom and independence of Armenia was formally recognized by the Supreme Council, the United States Senate passed a resolution expressing for Armenia its "sincere" congratulations on the recognition of her independence and its hope that a stable government and proper protection of Armenia's national aspirations might soon be obtained. And yet, within a few weeks of the passage of this resolution, the United States Senate had refused, by a large majority, to grant permission for President Wilson to accept a mandate for Armenia. The United States Senate, in a word, was not prepared to go beyond, or very much beyond, congratulations.

And so, today, whilst attention is concentrated, and, in reason, justly so, upon the Polish question and all that goes with it, the Armenians are still being massacred, and in all directions the Turkish, and now in the north the Bolshevik, terror are running full blast. Thus, a few days ago, this paper received and published a dispatch concerning the situation in Cilicia which ran: "Official news has been received from Cilicia to the effect that the situation of the Christians, especially the Armenians, is desperate. Isolated localities are making a heroic resistance against the superior forces of the Kemalists bands. There is absolute destitution of the means which are indispensable for continuing a successful defense. In default of speedy help a massacre is imminent. We have just addressed this appeal in our distress to the civilized world, especially to the governments of the allied powers."

Now if the events in the Near East, during the past few months, have proved anything, they have proved that the so-called Kemalists forces, so able for murder and outrage on helpless unarmed populations, are swept away like straw before well-equipped and well-disciplined troops. Greece carried her campaign in Smyrna to a completely successful conclusion in less than three weeks, and her Thracian campaign to an equally successful conclusion in five days. The opinion so assiduously expressed in Paris, some weeks ago, at the time when France was making such stupendous efforts to "save Turkey," to the effect that the Turkish treaty could never be enforced without such expenditure of man and treasure by the Allies as they would never even contemplate, has been shown by the Greek Army to rest on no foundation.

What Greece has done in Smyrna and in Thrace she could, without the smallest doubt, do in Cilicia and in the rest of Armenia. As maintained by *The Christian Science Monitor*, several weeks ago, when urging a Greek mandate for Armenia as a solution of the Armenian question, Greece understands the Turk as certainly no other nation understands him, and under the able guidance of Mr. Venizelos she has shown herself during the prolonged negotiations of the past eighteen months, ready for any sacrifice if, thereby, a just and lasting settlement in the Near East might be obtained. There can be no settlement in the Near East until the Armenian question is settled, and settled along the lines of simple justice. Once again, therefore, it is to be urged that steps be taken to settle it. The Polish question, the Bolshevik question, and the question of the apparent misunderstanding between Great Britain and France in regard to Russia are all tremendously important questions, but Greece is not directly concerned in any of them, and Greece has it in

her power to settle the Armenian question, if the other powers will allow her to settle it. In any event, it is urgently necessary that the present state of inaction in regard to Armenia shall come to an end, and that without any further delay.

Mr. Meighen States His Policy

EVERY week that passes makes it clearer that the Hon. Arthur Meighen, the new Canadian Premier, is a worthy successor to Sir Robert Borden. The outstanding feature of Sir Robert Borden's administration, especially after the achievement of his great purpose in forming the Union government, in 1917, was an unflinching desire to promote the fullest possible unity throughout the Dominion. On certain fundamental issues, chiefly those concerned with prosecuting the war to a successful conclusion, Sir Robert was quite uncompromising, but, once these were safeguarded, he always showed himself ready to meet a political opponent more than halfway, if thereby a fuller united effort might be achieved.

It was largely owing to his transparent honesty of purpose in this direction that Sir Robert Borden was able to keep together a party in which all shades of political opinion were represented, and not only keep it together during the war, but hand it over virtually intact to his successor, twelve months after the conclusion of peace. For no one saw more clearly than did Sir Robert Borden that the war did not come to an end with the armistice, or even with the signing of the Treaty of Versailles. He recognized very clearly indeed that the demand for unity, far from lessening in urgency as the months passed, only increased. It was quite evident from the statement of policy made by Mr. Meighen at Stirling, Ontario, the other day, that the new premier is very much of the same opinion. Mr. Meighen's statement did not lack definiteness. He has strong and decided political views, which he shares with his Cabinet, and he expressed those views with vigor. In the matter of finance, he is opposed to any serious increase in national indebtedness and in favor of meeting the needs of government and discharging the national obligations, by degrees, out of revenue. As to tariff, he is in favor of giving the Canadian industries of every kind "just enough advantage in the Canadian markets" to make it pay better to stay in Canada and expand than to diminish plants or to leave.

There are many, however, who will see, in the appeal for national unity with which Mr. Meighen closed his address at Stirling, the greatest promise for the future. For Mr. Meighen, as Sir Robert Borden always did, insisted on maintaining the international viewpoint. The world is a state of flux; the world shouldering a burden of indebtedness; the world striving to reestablish its credit; the world faced with the problems of maintaining law and order and preserving the hardly-won treasures of a purer democratic government; these were some of the problems which Mr. Meighen invited his audience at Stirling to contemplate. It was evident that he saw in them, and would have his audience see in them also, as great a demand for unity as was ever made upon them by the problems of the war. "I shall strive with all my power," he declared, summing up the matter, "for national unity, embracing all races, languages, and creeds. I shall fight with all my energy for national solidarity, for moderation of thought and action, for orderly progress, for maintenance of law and order, and for policies which have brought us where we now stand."

A Business Opening for Young Men

SUPPLY of materials for manufacture and construction in the United States has been highly organized, yet, with all this organization, there is, nevertheless, a tremendous waste of effort in getting the materials from the points where they are produced to the points where they satisfy some need. Waste of this sort is discoverable amongst many different activities and lines of industry. One interesting example is pointed by the Forestry Service report on forest depletion in New York and Pennsylvania, a report prepared under authority of the Department of Agriculture for transmission to the United States Senate. In brief, the point is this, that, although these two great states could easily raise the white pine, spruce, hemlock and hard woods which are in constant and widespread demand within their borders, they have so allowed their timber to be depleted that they are forced to import vast quantities of lumber from distant states in order that their needs may not go unsupplied. Much of this imported lumber has to be hauled clear across the country from the Pacific northwest. And, of course, the expense of that transportation is about as good as a special tax on everything that is made or built from the lumber so transported. The marvel is that New York and Pennsylvania have not, long before this, taken steps to remedy their lack, and to grow trees enough to meet their lumber needs.

According to the forestry report, New York and Pennsylvania originally had magnificent forests. In 1850 New York ranked first among the states in amount of lumber cut, and contributed 20 per cent of the total cut of the country. In 1918, however, New York was the twenty-fifth state in point of lumber production, and it contributed only 1 per cent of the total cut. As early as 1837 Albany was the world's leading lumber market. Yet no later than 1856 Albany gave place to Chicago, and the State of New York not only ceased to be an important exporter of lumber, but began to draw upon Michigan for much of the better class of pine which it required. Pennsylvania was the first state in point of lumber production about 1860. It is the twentieth state today. It provides less than 2 per cent of the total cut of the country, and the timber of today, like that of New York, is far inferior to that of early days. While only a comparatively small area of land in these two states has been completely denuded, the stands of timber that are replacing the original forests are of inferior quality, both as to species and grades. And although there is constantly increasing efficacy in the work of preventing forest fires, the devastation is steadily increasing, by virtue of careless or unskilled methods of cutting timber on private lands.

One can only wonder when the country will be

aroused to the need of putting into full effect all that is known of ways and means of growing useful trees. If the tremendous increase of population, which both New York and Pennsylvania have incurred since the early days, had so occupied the land that room for growing timber were no longer available, the present situation would be more readily comprehensible. But there is no lack of land for forestry purposes in New York and Pennsylvania. According to this report both states have ample land, not suited for agriculture, which could and should be devoted to growing timber. If this land were so used, we are assured, it would produce more than enough timber to supply all New York and Pennsylvania needs. There are millions of acres of land in this section, now lying idle, which, if employed in the production of timber, could be made to yield great profit. In fact, these two great states, by taking advantage of the opportunities that lie open to them to increase their timber output, might easily keep within their own borders millions of dollars now spent for lumber elsewhere. If young men of intelligence and some capital who, as they approach maturity, in New York and Pennsylvania, are looking for profitable business openings, would consider the possibility of profitable returns through taking up some of this idle land and developing forests of marketable quality upon it, they might eventually have the satisfaction of what is called great business success, as well as that of supplying a great public need.

The English-Speaking Union

"GLANCING round the lounge, the other afternoon, I saw a British staff major talking to some people from Topeka, Kansas; three southerners, two from Texas and one a student at Oxford, were dining with an Australian lady; a London artist and his wife were deep in discussion with two men from Jamaica; whilst a Canadian and a New Zealander studied the converging traffic from one of the windows." So did the secretary of the English-Speaking Union headquarters in London, a short time ago, seek to illustrate for a representative of *The Christian Science Monitor* the cosmopolitan nature of the guests who made use of the beautiful new rooms of the Union in Trafalgar Square.

The English-Speaking Union is certainly making rapid progress; for, although it has been little more than two years in existence, it already has branches, not only in important centers in the United Kingdom, but throughout the United States and in various parts of the British Commonwealth. The great strength of the union lies in the fact that it is entirely free from any suggestion of political motive. It aims at no formal alliances. It has nothing to do with governments, but, in the words of a recent statement, simply an honest attempt to promote good fellowship among the English-speaking democracies of the world, possessing, as they do, a common heritage in language, laws, traditions, and ideals. It is nonpartisan and nonsectarian, and the membership is open to men and women alike.

There is, of course, tremendous scope for such an organization, especially at the present time, when disruptive influences of all kinds are peculiarly active. For one sure way to offset these influences, as was pointed out by a prominent member of the union, recently, is for the representatives of all English-speaking peoples to come to know one another better. No better way could well be imagined for doing this than through the activities of such an organization as the English-Speaking Union. Every branch that is added to the organization means the setting-up, in another community of English-speaking people, of a great educational center in the widest sense of that phrase. It is for this reason that the rapid growth of the movement must be accounted so full of promise.

On Bibliographies

It was in 1814 that Thomas Frognall Dibdin, writing in England, said: "The study of bibliography in this country is perhaps in its infancy." Since then, however, the infant has had a very sturdy growth, until now there are whole libraries of English and American bibliographies, a large number of bibliographies of bibliographies, some bibliographies of bibliographies of bibliographies, and still the multiplication of books goes on. Colleges give courses in bibliography, and no thesis for the doctor's or even the master's degree, though it be on such a subject as "The Place of Phaeolus Vulgaris (Beans) among the Pythagoreans," of which Dr. Hudson, a recent writer on American education, tells us, can possibly be complete without its carefully classified lists of references. One of the sequelae of the war will undoubtedly be a further quickening of the whole bibliographic industry. Already the bibliographers are whetting their pens and their typewriters on the literature of the war, which will thus stand to be bibliographed for a number of years to come.

Bibliographizing is as pleasant an occupation as any for the student in a university during the summer session. Arranging his card system in a neat little box, such a one begins much as one would begin to put together a puzzle. In the section marked "Appendix I" may go governmental documents; under "Appendix II" will then go the war diaries and recollections; under "Appendix III," the books by those war correspondents who stayed at home, intrenched almost at the summit of some office building. Of course, a bibliography of war bibliographies might very well be divided according to countries. In any case, the classification of the literature of even a time of paper shortage is not a task to be undertaken irreverently. The confirmed bibliographer rejoices in knowing that there are many books on a certain subject, even though he does not know very specifically what they are all about. A good bibliography to an American college thesis can cover a multitude of sins of omission. It really looks very learned to put one into the book that one is writing on, say, "Paris in War Time." It is, moreover, a chastening process, for until one does it, one may not realize that several other people, later inclined to write books, were also in Paris during the war. One almost wishes that every writer of free verse in America today could be set to work making

a bibliography of the 1920 poetry that does not use capital letters. That particular school of versification ought very readily to lend itself to the purposes of the very serious bibliographer.

Besides the great bibliographies on such subjects as railroad rates during the war, the little bibliographies of the various editions of such works as those of Whitman seem like intruders in a busy world. Still they are not intruders to the one who collects rare editions. Books about books, and books about books about books, and so on endlessly, have kept many industrious people busy already. Some day, when the number of published works has so tremendously increased as to clog the buildings that have endured until that day, people may get a great deal of comfort out of the bibliographies, without looking into the other books at all. Millions of printed pages remain to be taken care of adequately in a bibliographical way. Really the making of bibliographies is a business that deserves well, for its intention, at any rate, is to be helpful.

Editorial Notes

"THE Passing of the Fiery Furnace" might some day appear as the title of a book telling of modern methods of traveling by sea, with emphasis on the bunkering of ships with fuel oil instead of coal, thus eliminating the stoker who, day and night, shoveled that coal into the ever yawning depths of flame. Doubtless those travelers who used to feel sorry about the stoker's plight will join in the pleasures of the trip with greater equanimity on the oil-burning boats. One of the most interesting of recent sights in the kaleidoscopic harbor of New York was the bunkering with fuel oil of the Cunard liner *Aquitania* directly from an oil tanker. In about twenty hours 45,000 barrels of oil was stored, by means of an 8½-inch flexible metal hose, the services of but three men being required. Had all four connections been used, the bunkering could have been completed in six hours by seven men, this including both processes of discharging and receiving. Thus the modern method means a saving of time, labor, and expense, since the coal bunkering of an ocean liner usually requires the services of many men for several days. It is also interesting to note that the liner's first run with oil as a fuel resulted in the consumption of approximately 3900 tons, as against the usual 5840 tons of coal.

IN WASHINGTON, District of Columbia, a campaign against fraudulent advertising has been instituted by an advertising club, and the cooperation of all the reputable retail firms of the district has been asked in this endeavor. Under a recently enacted law merchants may be prosecuted for misrepresentation in advertising, and the use of certain misleading phrases has been condemned by the advertising bureau. There is in the placing of advertising, a tendency to demand, as the most important qualification, that a medium shall possess what is known as "reader confidence." Certain mediums have gone to considerable lengths to establish and maintain this faith in the medium and in the advertising which it carries. But, at all events, a campaign against fraud should serve to awaken the purchasing public to innuendo and speciousness in advertising, and, at the same time, make more general the movement to increase the confidence of the reader in worthy publications.

IT STRIKES the imagination agreeably to think of the Australian bush, the American prairies, and the sparsely peopled regions of northern Canada. What, then, must be the delight to sit in a comfortable building and watch, on the screen, pictures of the scenery and life of the wilds of Africa, that strange land yet but little known. Provided the small expedition now starting from South Africa carries out its undertaking, the public will soon be able, through the cinematograph, to take a journey through Rhodesia and the interior beyond and see the settlers at work; the natives at play, and the haunts of the wild beasts and birds. An expedition of this kind will be able to produce records more faithful than those of earlier explorers, who were dependent upon the accuracy of the pencil and the pen to depict the wonders they met with during their travels.

HARDLY have New York's travelers by land become accustomed to following the green line which, a sort of Ariadne's thread, seeks to guide them through the city's complicated subways, when the news arrives that travelers by sea are to be guided by a green line also. This line, however, is invisible, as it is an energized and submerged wire through Ambrose Channel, leading up through the Narrows into New York Harbor. Unlike the green line of the subway, it makes no demand upon the passengers themselves, but ships, in order to take advantage of its guidance, must be equipped with audiphones, or listening devices, attached to their hulls. This green line is, unlike model children of old, to be heard but not seen, as it is by sound that it will steer ships to safety.

UNDOUBTEDLY of extraordinary interest is the evidence which Dr. Rendel Harris has collected in support of the ancient and almost forgotten tradition that Jordan's barn is formed of ship's timber. He gave his reasons for thinking the tradition based on fact—and the timber that of the Mayflower—to a gathering of people in the old barn itself on the last day of July. The hostel of which the barn forms a part was once a farmhouse, and is used by the Friends for conferences. That the Mayflower should now give friendly shelter to the Quakers in old England might be looked upon as emblematic of the healing of ancient wounds.

THOMAS EDISON is now devoting part of his time to research in paper-making, with the object of doing what he can to conquer the shortage of print paper. Until the paper supply again becomes normal, every writer and every editor having anything to do with filling the pages of magazines and newspapers can help avoid waste by seeing that fifty words are never used when the same amount of information may be conveyed adequately in twenty words, merely as a result of squeezing out redundancies. And not only paper would be conserved, but the reader's time as well.